SYLLABUS

OF

CONTINENTAL EUROP

HISTORY

FROM THE FALL OF ROME TO

RICHARDSON

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OF

CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN HISTORY

From the Fall of Rome to 1870

BY

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OF

CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN HISTORY

FROM THE FALL OF ROME TO 1870

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PREFACE

THIS Syllabus has been prepared primarily for the use of Freshmen and Sophomores in Yale University in a course intended to afford a general survey of the political, economic, and social development of the European peoples from the fourth to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Instruction is given by a combination of informal lectures, quizzes, and written tests on required readings.

The following features of the Syllabus have been determined by the introductory nature of the course in which it is employed and its relation to more advanced courses. It deals with the history of the European continent alone. The perspective has been so constructed as to present the mediæval period with greatest fulness, the modern with less, and the recent with least. A few topics, chiefly of an institutional character (as Feudalism, Syllabus XVIII; Capetian France, Syllabus XXIX), have been intentionally developed with such detail that the Syllabus itself furnishes sufficient information for the needs of the class — investigation being reserved for advanced courses.

Each number of the Syllabus is complete in itself, and experience has shown that, *as a rule*, it is adapted to one class-room exercise. Variations, however, occur, and the individual instructor suits his convenience. The student is expected to cover the whole ground of each outline (see Syllabus I, *B*, 1), but the instructors, in practice, omit or emphasize such points as they see fit and do not adhere to the outline with rigidity.

The bibliographies have been selected to meet the requirements of a class containing three or four hundred students. The following order and principle of construction has been usually applied: required readings, contemporary material of an illustrative or documentary nature, geographical references, further readings advancing from books of comparative simplicity to those of greater difficulty, standard excellence, and highest authority.

References, systematically paged, have been given to a large number of text-books, so that any teacher who uses the Syllabus may, if he chooses, disregard the Required Texts mentioned in Syllabus I, *B*, 2, and base his work upon texts of his own selection.

A table of abbreviations in constant use throughout the Syllabus will be found upon the following sheet; all other abbreviations are self-explanatory, and full titles will be found in the Alphabetical List of Books at the end.

OLIVER H. RICHARDSON.

NEW HAVEN,
June, 1904.

ABBREVIATIONS

A.	Adams, *Growth of the French Nation.*
Adams, *M. and M.*	Adams, *Mediæval and Modern History.*
B. and M.	Bémont and Monod, *Mediæval Europe, 395–1270.*
Bryce, *H. R. E.*	Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire.*
Duruy	Duruy, *History of the Middle Ages.*
E.	Emerton, *Introduction to the Middle Ages.*
M.	Myers, *The Middle Ages.*
Myers	Myers, *The Modern Age.*
Pa. Reprints	*Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History.* (Published by the Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania.)
Putzger	Putzger, *Historischer Schul-Atlas.* (American Edition.)
R.	Robinson, *History of Western Europe.*
R.R.	*Readings in European History.*
Thatcher and Schwill	Thatcher and Schwill, *Europe in the Middle Age.*
West	West, *Ancient History.*

I. INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

A. Notes for the Instructor.

Character and purpose of the course.

Character of work: Text assignments, informal lectures, attention to bibliography and geography, use of library.

Syllabus and its use; the reference-shelf; the note-book; dates.

B. Notes for the Student (*Yale University*).

1. Requirements.
   - (*a*) All information contained in the Syllabus itself.
   - (*b*) All topics mentioned in the Syllabus and covered in the assigned texts. (More reading than this must be done.)
   - (*c*) Topics preceded by an asterisk will be treated in the informal lecture. (But note Requirement (*a*).)
2. Required texts will hereafter be referred to in assignments as follows:

A. . . . Adams, *Growth of the French Nation.*
E. . . . Emerton, *Introduction to the Middle Ages.*
M. . . . Myers, *The Middle Ages.*
Myers . Myers, *The Modern Age.*
R. . . . Robinson, *History of Western Europe.*
R.R. . . Robinson, *Readings in European History.*

C. Introductory Exercise.

Readings: E., 1–4; R., 1–7, 42–43; M., 1–7, 11–12. Thatcher and Schwill, *Europe in the Middle Ages*, 1–5; Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, 515–516; Adams, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, Chaps. I–II.

I. Draw a map of the Roman Empire, showing its greatest extent, locating the following cities: Arelate (Arles), Chalons, Milan, Ravenna, Rome, Carthage, Aquileia, Constantinople, Nicæa, Antioch, Alexandria, Nicomedia, Sirmium, Trêves; also the following rivers: Nile, Volga, Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Tiber, Po. — *Place nothing else upon the map.*

II. Continuity of history.

III. Division of history into "Ages."
1. Its justification? its weakness?
2. Fitness of dates proposed for the beginning of
   - (*a*) Middle Ages — 375, 476.
   - (*b*) Modern Period — 1453, 1492, 1520.

IV. The Middle Ages.
1. Meaning of expression.
2. What the Middle Ages started with — the *four* components — noting the contribution of
   - (*a*) Hebrews. (*b*) Greeks. (*c*) Romans.
3. Problem of the Middle Ages.

*V. What we need to know to take up history at 375 A.D. — Something of the history of the Roman Empire: its extent, political and social conditions in the fourth century, its external foes (the "barbarians"), and the new social and political force, Christianity.

II. OUTLINE OF ROMAN IMPERIAL HISTORY. PART I — TO A.D. 180. FOUNDATION OF THE EMPIRE — IMPERIALISM — ROMAN UNITY

Readings: E., 4–10, 22–23; R., 8–12. In addition, the student is expected to read some brief account of Roman history since the establishment of the Empire. Such texts for Ancient or Roman History as Pelham, Seignobos, Allcroft and Haydon, Myers, are suggested. At the least an amount equivalent to Adams, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 2–18, 29–32, is required. The account in West, *Ancient History*, paragraphs 439–440, 446–448, 454–456, 462–464, 468–469, 471–472, 480–482, is preferred. ** Seeley, *Roman Imperialism*, Lectures I and II, covers all topics in Syllabus and is highly commended. For further reading: Thatcher and Schwill, *Europe in the Middle Ages*, 8–11; Adams, *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, 20–37; Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*, 5–13, 91–92; Fiske, *Beginnings of New England*, 8–22; ** Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (Bury's edition), Vol. I, Chaps. I–III (on the Age of the Antonines).

I. Comparative influence exerted on modern European life by Republican and by Imperial Rome. (Stillé, *Studies*, 17; West, p. 372.)

II. Conditions which favored establishment of monarchy in Rome. (West, pp. 372–373.)

III. Three decisive battles establishing Empire.

*IV. Essence of Roman Imperialism = triumph of military organization.

V. Development of Imperialism — First Stage. To 180 A.D.
   1. Work of Julius Cæsar.
      (*a*) Administrative Centralization.
         (1) Civil.
         (2) Military.
      (*b*) Reforms facilitating future Roman Unity.
   2. Octavius Cæsar — Augustus — Establisher of the Imperial Policy which guides the Empire from Actium to death of Marcus Aurelius (B.C. 31–180 A.D.).
      (*a*) Frontiers. (West, pp. 397–398.)
      (*b*) Administration.
         (1) Civil — Republican in *form*, monarchical in *fact*.
         (2) Provincial — Policy as facilitating Unity.
         (3) Military —
            (*a*) Augustus *Imperator* — Headship of army is essence of his system, essence of his power. (Seeley, 28–31.)
            (*b*) Army: composition? size?
      (*c*) Foundation for Roman Unity.
   3. Roman Unity: foundation, development, importance. (Gibbon, I, 28–59.)
      (*a*) Basis — Conquest. (E., 5; Fiske, 8–22.)
      (*b*) Forces tending to unify world. (R., 8–12; West, pp. 403 ff., Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 91–92.) Literature — School system — Easy intercommunication — Free trade — Worship of Emperor's genius — Religious toleration — Universal government supervision — Uniform system of law — Extension of citizenship (Caracalla's Edict, 212 A.D.).
      *(*c*) Importance.
         (1) Homogeneity of civilized world — *one* in speech, culture, law, loyalty, interests, feeling.
         (2) Classical influences rendered permanent, indestructible.
         (3) Construction of a World-State which becomes
            (*a*) Basis for a World-Religion.
            (*b*) Historical foundation for the Middle Ages.
            (*c*) Ideal which keeps Europe in Middle Ages from splitting into fragments.

4. Gradual growth of imperial power (West, p. 392) and of geographical extent of Empire. Its territorial limits under Trajan.
5. Frontier perils.
   (*a*) Varus.
   (*b*) Significance of war with Marcomanni, 166–180 A.D.
   (*c*) The East.

Dates: B.C. 31; A.D. 9, 166, 180.

III. OUTLINE OF ROMAN IMPERIAL HISTORY. PART II — TO 395

* **Readings:** As for Part I. Also E., 48–50; A., 20. West, paragraphs 477, 511–513, 515, 520–525; Thatcher and Schwill, 10–13; Adams, *Civilization*, 48–50; **Seeley, *Roman Imperialism*, Lecture III; **Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. I, Chap. XIII (Diocletian); Vol. II, Chap. XVII (Constantine and Constantinople); *Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, Vol. I, Chap. I; and *Dynasty of Theodosius.*

I. Development of Imperialism — Second Stage, 180–284.
   1. "Barrack Emperor" period — retrogression.
      (*a*) Nature and causes of disasters.
      (*b*) Ultimate cure.
   2. Continuance of good government under bad Emperors.

II. Development of Imperialism — Third Stage: Reforms of Diocletian and Constantine.
   1. The Reforms.
      (*a*) Necessity.
      (*b*) Essential character and spirit.
         (1) Military administration.
         (2) Civil administration — bureaucracy.
         (3) New administrative divisions. (West, § 521.)
      (*c*) Results.
         (1) Immediate and temporary.
         (2) Permanent.
   2. Foundation of Constantinople — importance?
   3. Constantine's Alliance with the Church.
      *(*a*) Effect on imperial power. (Seeley, 81–82.)
      (*b*) Explain how the Church was modelled upon the organization of the Empire. (A., 20; B. and M., 15, § 24; Adams, *M. and M.*, 23.)

III. From Diocletian to Theodosius.
   1. Final separation into *two* Empires, 395.
   2. Distinguish between the *fact* and its *legal* aspect.

Dates: 284, 395.

IV. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE LATER EMPIRE — THE FALL OF ROME, ITS CAUSES

Readings: R., 12–18; E., 13, 17–19; Adams, *M. and M.*, 26–29; West, paragraphs 493–504, 543–554; B. and M., 5–14, 18–20; Thatcher and Schwill, 12–15; Duruy, *Middle Ages*, 1–9; Adams, *Civilization*, 67–68, 76–88; **Seeley, *Roman Imperialism*, Lecture III; Sheppard, *Fall of Rome*, Chap. II; **Dill, *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire*; **Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, Vol. II, Bk. III, Chap. IX, and his article in the *Contemporary Review*, January, 1898.

I. Emperor — position, functions, duty to society.

II. Social Classes.
  1. Senatorial Nobility — requisite qualifications, duties, privileges. (West, § 546; B. and M., 5–6.)
  2. "Local Nobility," or *Curiales*. (West, § 547; B. and M., 5, § 7; 10, § 15; R., 13.)
     (*a*) Importance to State.
     (*b*) Financial responsibilities.
     (*c*) Causes of ultimate ruin: effect upon State.
  3. Slaves and Serfs (food-producing, bound to soil).
     (*a*) Sources from which Empire obtained slaves.
     (*b*) Reasons of gradual improvement in condition of slaves.
     (*c*) The *Coloni*: importance after the "Fall."
     (*d*) The Villa.
     (*e*) Serfdom in mediæval Europe not the result of the Barbarian Invasions nor of Feudalism.

III. Roman Slavery.
  1. Economic, moral, and political evils. (Adams, *M. and M.*, 27.)
  2. How did it sap the State's strength and contribute to its "Fall"?

IV. System of Taxation. (B. and M., 10–11.)
  1. Evils inherent in system: disadvantages in distribution and levy of
     (*a*) Direct taxes (*Curiales*).
     (*b*) Indirect taxes.
  2. Relation of Taxation to "Fall" of Rome.

V. Fall of Rome.
  1. Meaning of expression.
  2. Causes.
     (*a*) Barbarian invasions.
     (*b*) Depopulation.
     (*c*) Economic weakness.
     (*d*) Immorality.
        (1) To what extent effective?
        (2) Necessity for using with care two chief sources
           (*a*) Christian moralists.
           (*b*) Roman satirists.
           } (West, pp. 415–417; Dill, 115–117, 125 ff.)
        (3) Influence exaggerated — for variety of moral and social conditions was existent as in every modern land.

*VI. Two vital forces amid general decay. (E., 93.)

V. CHRISTIANITY — ITS RISE AND SPREAD

Readings: R., 18–22; E., 93–98; A., 19–20; R.R., I, 19–23, 25. Pa. Reprints, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 4 (p. 23); Adams, *M. and M.*, 20–25; B. and M., 15, § 24; *West, paragraphs 505–510, 528–529, 531–533; Thatcher and Schwill, 22–24, 230–231, 338; Duruy, 108–111; Adams, *Civilization*, 39–50, 107–117; *Sohm, *Outlines of Church History*, 7–22, 31–48; Uhlhorn, *Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism*; Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. II, Chap. XV. On the persistence of paganism, see **Dill, *Roman Society*, 3–26, and H. O. Taylor, *Ancient Ideals*, Vol. II, parts of Chap. XXV. On the persecutions, besides Sohm, 7–22, see Watson, *Aurelius*, Chap. VII; Carr, *Church and Empire*, Chap. II; Curteis, *Roman Empire*, 20–30; Gibbon, Vol. II, Chap. XVI; Matthew Arnold, *Essays in Criticism*, First Series, 265–269; Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. I, Chap. I.

I. Conditions after Actium which favored spread of Christianity.
   Universal peace — Material conditions — Early attitude of Roman government (see *Acts* xviii., 12–17, for typical instance) — Destruction of ancient national boundaries by Roman conquest and incorporation (Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 91–94) — Homogeneity of Empire.

*II. Relation of work of Alexander the Great to Julius Cæsar's.

III. Anti-Christian forces. (West, §§ 505–510.)
   Persistence of paganism — Vested rights (example, *Acts* xix., 23–41) — Attitude of Roman government in second and third centuries — Christianity as treason — Persecutions, a hindrance?

IV. Why was spread of Christianity comparatively so rapid? (Seeley, 92–95.)

V. Its Spread and Victory.
   1. Neglected — first half-century. Character of Nero's persecution?
   2. Persecutions of second and third centuries. (Adams, *M. and M.*, 21–22.)
      (*a*) Causes.
      (*b*) Diocletian's persecutions — methods and results?
   3. Christianity under Constantine — tolerated.
      (*a*) Why recognized by him? (West, § 528.)
      (*b*) Legal status according to Edict of Milan, 313. (R.R., I, 22, n. 2.)
   4. Christianity under Theodosius.
      (*a*) State-religion, 392.
      *(*b*) Coincidence of World-State and World-Religion.

VI. Organization of Early Church.
   1. How modelled upon the organization of the Empire?
   2. Condition of organization before Council of Nicæa, 325.
      (*a*) Earliest officers.
      (*b*) Cyprian's book.
   3. Effect of State-recognition upon Church. (Bryce, 10–12; E., 96–98; Adams, *M. and M.*, 25.)
   4. Why did the Church-organization survive the imperial?

*VII. Christianity, a Semitic faith, has its
   Ceremonies affected by pagan forms; (R., 19; Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, Chap. 72.)
   Doctrines by the subtle speculations of Greek philosophy;
   Church government by Roman organization.

VI. THE BARBARIANS — PART I

Readings: M., 8–11, 19–21, 33–34; *E., 12–21, 22–38; R., 25–27; R.R., I, 28–33, 35–39. Putzger, *Historischer Schul-Atlas*, maps 13 and 13 *a*; Pa. Reprints, Vol. VI, No. 3 (Extracts from Cæsar, Tacitus, *et al.*); Adams, *M. and M.*, 29–34, 38–39; B. and M., 21–32, 33–46, 51–52; West, paragraphs 554–567, 532; Thatcher and Schwill, 17–19, 25–40, 50–61; Duruy, 10–14, 16–23, 26; Adams, *Civilization*, 65–70, 89–106, 231; **Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. III; **Dill, *Roman Society*, Bk. IV; *Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Chap. I; Henderson, *Germany in the Middle Ages*, Chaps. I–II; Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England*, Vol. I, Chap. II; *Fiske, *Beginnings of New England*, 1–20; **Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. III, Chaps. XXX, XXXI; and Vol. IV, Chap. XXXVI; **Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, Vol. I, Bk. I, Chaps. I, II, IV–VII; Vol. II, Bk. III, Chap. II; Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. III, Chap. II; **Villari, *Barbarian Invasions of Italy*, Bk. I, Chaps. II, IV, VI–VIII, X.

I. Race characteristics: Cæsar and Tacitus as historians of the Germans.

II. Elements contributed by Germans to mediæval and modern civilization.
  1. Themselves — blood, language, moral tone.
  2. Sense of personal independence — basis of
     (*a*) Democratic tendencies.
     (*b*) Democratic institutions.
  3. System of popular assemblies — germ of our free legislatures and representative systems.
  *4. Elective monarchy — developing (England) indirectly into principle that sovereigns derive right to rule from consent of the people.
  *5. System of popular law-making in assemblies, whereby law is made *for* people *by* people — not imposed from above.

III. Partial fusion of Romans and Germans before Invasions.
  1. Germans' inward movement — how and why?
  2. Romans' outward movement — trade, missions.

IV. Early Christian (Arian) missionary activity.
  1. Ulfilas.
  2. Importance of conversion of Barbarians *before* they enter Roman soil. (West, § 532.)
  3. Political importance of fact that most Barbarians, except Franks, were Arians? (A., 29; M., 35–36; R., 30.)

V. The Invasions: "Wandering of the Nations."
  1. Causes — remote and immediate.
  2. Original seats of *chief* tribes before 375.
  3. Tabulate the various kingdoms founded by *Germans* on Roman soil, showing (*a*) Kingdom, (*b*) date of foundation and destruction, (*c*) by whom founded, (*d*) by whom destroyed, (*e*) location. [Fill in location of *final* settlement on your outline maps.]
  4. Learn sequence of movements from attack of Huns to foundation of Kingdom of Visigoths.
  5. Invasion of Visigoths.
     (*a*) Passage of Danube: Adrianople — date and importance; Alaric and his campaigns; Sack of Rome; Policy of Alaric's successor (Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 18–19); Rivals in Spain; Final settlement — *first* kingdom founded.
     (*b*) Career and fate of Stilicho. (Adams, *M. and M.*, 33.)
  6. Invasions of Suevi and Vandals. Leader of the latter and his deeds. Character of the Vandals and their Kingdom. Its territorial limits.

Dates: 375, 378, 410.

VII. THE BARBARIANS — PART II

Readings: *E., 39–64; R., 27–34; A., 23–25; M., 15–20, 21–22, 25–26; R.R., I, 46–51. Putzger, maps 13, 13 *a*, and 14 *a*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 34–42, 46–48; B. and M., 46–51, 52–66, 103–104, 116–119; West, paragraphs 566, 568–571, 574–579, 584–588; Thatcher and Schwill, 40–49, 61–66, 84; Duruy, 23–32, 34–40; Duruy, *History of France*, Chap. V; Adams, *Civilization*, 71–76; *Oman, *The Dark Ages, 476–918*, Chaps. I, II, XI; Hassall, *The French People*, Chap. I; **Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. III; Henderson, *Germany in the Middle Ages*, Chap. II; **Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. III, Chaps. XXXIV, XXXV (Attila); **Hodgkin, *Theodoric the Goth*, and *Italy and her Invaders*, Vol. II, Bk. II, Chaps. II–IV (Attila); Bk. III, Chap. VIII (Odovakar); Vol. III, Chaps. VI, VIII–XII (Theodoric); **Villari, *Barbarian Invasions of Italy*, Bk. I, Chap. IX; Bk. II; Bk. III.

I. Invasion of Burgundians.
   1. Location and fate.
   2. Lay of the Nibelungs.

II. Invasion of Huns (non-Germanic).
   1. Original seats: ethnic descent: physical characteristics.
   2. First European Invasion, c. 372: relation to other Invasions.
   3. Second European Invasion, 450–453.
      (*a*) Invasion 451. (1) Leader. (2) Composition of army. (3) Route. (4) Opponents: Aetius. (5) Chalons — date and importance.
      (*b*) Invasion 452. (1) Course of events. (2) Aquileia and Venice. (3) Leo's Embassy. (4) Attila's retreat and death. (5) Fate of his Empire.

III. Invasion of Franks — a permanent power.
   1. Original seat: two divisions of race.
   2. Method of conquest. (R., 34; A., 27.)
   3. Soissons, 486.

IV. The "Fall" of Rome. (R., 27, § 10; E., 50–52.)
   1. Barbarian rulers: Romulus Augustulus.
   2. Odovakar (476–493) and the *practical*, not *legal*, extinction of Empire of West. (All details are important.)

V. Invasion of the Ostrogoths.
   1. Excellence of race; greatness of ruler.
   2. Foundation of Ostrogothic Kingdom.
   3. Policy of Theodoric. (Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 27–29.)
      (*a*) Ultimate aims.
      (*b*) Policy in Italy: constructive.
      (*c*) Relations with
         (1) Eastern Empire.
         (2) Other Germanic peoples.
      (*d*) Fate of his Kingdom.

VI. Invasion of the Lombards, 568–774.
   1. Early movements and foundation of Kingdom: Alboin.
   *2. Permanent effects upon Italy's relation to Eastern Empire.
   *3. Historical importance of the *incompleteness* of their conquest of Italy.

*VII. The "Fall" of Rome — expression partly true, partly misleading.

Dates: 451, 476.

VIII. ECUMENICAL COUNCILS — THE EARLY PAPACY

Readings: E., 98–100, 102–113; M., 150–156, 158 (§ 139); R., 21, 47–55; A., 26, 29; R.R., I, 69–72, 100–101. Putzger, map 13 *b*; Pa. Reprints, IV, No. 2; Adams, *M. and M.*, 22–25, 38–39; B. and M., 17–18, 108–109, 115–116, 119–124, 128–130, 132 (§ 27); Thatcher and Schwill, 230–245; Duruy, 108–111, 113–117; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 42–47; Adams, *Civilization*, 50–51, 109–131, 229–231; Oman, *Dark Ages*, 198–203; Schaff, *Church History*, Vol. I, Chap. X; Alzog, *Church History*, Vol. I, 195–206 (Catholic); Fisher, *Beginnings of Christianity*, and *History of the Christian Church*; Helmolt, *History of the World*, Vol. IV, 175 ff.; ** Lea, *Studies in Church History*, 112 ff.; ** Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, Vol. V, Chaps. VIII–X (Gregory the Great); Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. III, Chaps. II, VII; ** Barry, *Papal Monarchy*.

* I. Historical and non-sectarian treatment of subject of Church History. Distinguish between *faith* of the Church, *organization* of the Church, and the Church as a *force* in history.

II. Early ecumenical councils: their purpose — heresies dealt with at (*a*) Nicæa, (*b*) Chalcedon. Important personages at each.

III. Arian heresy and its political importance.

IV. Review: the external organization of the Church as modelled after the Empire.

V. Rise of the Papal Power.
- 1. Early use of word *papa*: title ultimately peculiar to Bishops of Rome.
- 2. Slow growth of their power.
  - (*a*) Early political and religious activity. (Innocent I and Alaric. Leo I.)
  - (*b*) Growth of independence from the Roman Government.
  - (*c*) "Church Fathers" as sources of knowledge.
- 3. Reasons for elevation of Bishop of Rome to leadership in the Church.
  - (*a*) The Church ("new Rome") inherits (as heir of the old Rome) the "idea of Rome" — its eternity, universality, and temporal omnipotence. (Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 16–24, 91–96.)
  - (*b*) Rome an "apostolic" church and a "mother" church. (E., 103; M., 155.)
  - (*c*) Petrine claim.
  - (*d*) Orthodoxy of early Roman bishops.
  - (*e*) Foundation of Constantinople.
  - (*f*) Calamities in (1) West and (2) East increase his power. How?
  - (*g*) Preëminence in the West of Rome as a city.
  - (*h*) Dissolution of the Western Empire.
  - [(*i*) Later: Frankish alliance: Donation of Constantine: False Decretals: System of Appeals.]
- 4. Leo I.
  - (*a*) Claims.
  - (*b*) Chalcedon.
  - (*c*) Accession of power through Fall of Rome.
  - (*d*) General relation to future developments: prevoyance.
- 5. Gregory I, the Great (590–604).
  - (*a*) His view of classical culture.
  - (*b*) Services.
    - (1) In fixing forms and ceremonies of the Church.
    - (2) In establishing temporal power of papacy.
    - (3) In the field of missions.
      - (*a*) Importance to papal supremacy over West Europe.
      - (*b*) Conversion of England — and indirectly, through England, the inclusion of Germany and France in the papal fold.

Dates: 325, 390.

IX. SEPARATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CHURCHES. MISSIONS. MONASTICISM

Readings: Separation: *E., 100–102; M., 156–157 and n. 4; R., 74. B. and M., 341–342, 345–346; Thatcher and Schwill, 244–246; Duruy, 117–118; *Oman, *Dark Ages*, Chap. XVIII; **Trench, *Mediæval Church History*, Lectures VII and XXV; Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. VI, Chap. LX; Hodgkin, *Italy and Her Invaders*, Vol. VI, Chap. XI; Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. IV, Chap. IX.

Missions: E., 110–113, 130–132; A., 41; M., 155; R., 60–66; R.R., I, 89–92, 100–101. Adams, *M. and M.*, 287-288; B. and M., 338–339; Thatcher and Schwill, 68–70, 238–242; Duruy, 115–117; Adams, *Civilization*, 151, 231–232; Sohm, *Church History*, 80–90; Trench, *Mediæval Church History*, Lectures III, V.

Monasticism: M., 50–58; E., 135–149; R., 56–66; R.R., I, 105–106. **Henderson, *Historical Documents of the Middle Ages*, 274 ff. (St. Benedict's Rule); B. and M., 15–16, 500 (§ 17); Thatcher and Schwill, Chap. XIV; Duruy, 111–113; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 555–581; Adams, *Civilization*, 131–136; Sohm, 66–73; *Trench, *Mediæval Church History*, Lecture VIII; Gibbon, Vol. IV, Chap. XXXVII; *Kingsley, *Roman and Teuton*, Chap. VIII; Wishart, *Monks and Monasteries*; **Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. III, Chap. VI.

I. Fundamental reasons for separation of Eastern and Western Churches.

II. Immediate occasion: Iconoclastic Controversy (726–842).
1. Its sources. Mohammedan influence: Leo III (Isaurian).
2. Attitude of Italy and the Pope. (Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 38.)
3. End of the Controversy: results on the Papacy.
*4. Reaction of the separation upon the fortunes of the Eastern Empire.

III. Missions.
1. From Ireland as centre — anti-Roman.
2. From England as centre — St. Boniface (723–754).
   (*a*) Work in Germany and France.
   (*b*) Importance to the growth of papal power.
3. From Greek Church. (Adams, *M. and M.*, 287–288; B. and M., 338–339.)

IV. Monasticism.
1. Origin and early home.
2. Two types in East and West: why?
3. Its views of the world. (Symonds, *Italian Renaissance*, I, 10–11.)
4. Sources of its growth.
5. Distinction between secular and regular clergy.
6. Its maintenance of ideals of piety and self-denial — apt to be forgotten by a worldly church.
7. St. Benedict's Rule: the three vows.
8. Its services.
   (*a*) Ecclesiastical.
   (*b*) Intellectual. (Note influence of Cassiodorus. R., 32; M., 56, n. 7.)
   (*c*) Material.
   (*d*) Missionary. (Note relation to papal supremacy.)

Date: 754.

X. THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE EAST

Readings: M., 73–86; E., 56–57; R., 22–23, 33. Adams, *M. and M.*, 44–46, 152–153; B. and M., Chap. VIII and pp. 336–347, 474–475; West, paragraphs 580–585; Thatcher and Schwill, 57, 65, 72–83; Duruy, 43–53; Adams, *Civilization*, 26, 32–37, 74–75; **Oman, *Dark Ages*, Chaps. V, VI, IX, XII, XIV; **Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. IV, Chaps. XL–XLIV; Bury, *Later Roman Empire*, Vol. I, Bk. IV, Chaps. I–V, VII, X; Vol. II, Bk. IV, Chap. XIV (all on Justinian); Vol. II, Bk. V, Chaps. II, III, VI (Heraclius); **Hodgkin, *Italy and Her Invaders*, Vol. III, Chaps. XIV, XV (Vandals); Vol. IV (Belisarius and Narses; overthrow of Ostrogoths); Bryce, *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*, 751–761, also his articles on *Justinian* in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and Smith's *Dictionary of Christian Biography*; **Oman, *Byzantine Empire*, especially Chaps. VI–X (Justinian and Heraclius).

I. Review: how came there to be an Eastern Empire?

II. Justinian as Conqueror.
  1. Motives.
  2. Extent of conquests.
  3. Facilitating causes.
  4. Details as to Africa and Italy.
  * 5. Fortifications and military work — importance.
  6. Belisarius.

III. Justinian as Civilizer.
  1. Builder.
  2. Silk-culture.
  3. Schools of Athens.
  4. Codification of Roman Law. (B. and M., 110–111.)
    (*a*) Triple division: Code, Digest, Institutes.
    *(*b*) Importance.
      (1) Basis for law in the East and Italy.
      (2) Influences national law of all continental states.
      (3) Assists in development of royal power at expense of feudalism.
      (4) Transmits to modern nations the idea of a state founded on law. (B. and M., 111.)

IV. Calamities of Justinian's reign.

V. Heraclius: exploits, successes, failures.

* VI. Contraction of frontiers. (B. and M., 114, 337–340, 347.)
  1. Century after Justinian.
    (*a*) Lombard invasion of Italy.
    (*b*) Losses under Heraclius.
  2. Intermittent, 641–1453.
    (*a*) Slavs and Bulgarians in Balkan peninsula.
    (*b*) Maritime attacks of Mohammedans and Normans.
    (*c*) Land attacks of Seljukian and Ottoman Turks. (R., 188, 517.)
    (*d*) Fall of Constantinople, 1453.

* VII. Causes of weakness of later Empire.
  1. Lack of natural frontiers: the double attack.
  2. Religious dissension.
    (*a*) Weakens East.
    (*b*) Deprives East of Western assistance.

VIII. Services of Eastern Empire to European civilization.
  1. Bulwark of Europe.
  2. Preservation of culture.
  3. Maintenance of European commerce. (M., 86, n. 8.)
  4. Civilizer of Eastern Europe: Russia.
  5. Preservation of idea of Roman Empire.

Date: 1453.

XI. THE ARABS. PART I—MOHAMMED AND THE MOHAMMEDAN CREED

Readings (covering both Syllabus XI and Syllabus XII): M., 87–116; R., 68–72, 83 and n. 1, 188, 356; E., 122–129; R.R., I, 114–120. Putzger, map 16; Adams, *M. and M.*, 55–60; B. and M., 135–166, 189–190 (§ 32); Thatcher and Schwill, 336–360, 102–103; *Duruy, Chaps. VI, VII; Adams, *Civilization*, 150–151, 259–261; *Oman, *Dark Ages*, Chaps. XII, XIV; **Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. V, Chaps. L and LI; **Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. IV, Chaps. I, II; *Carlyle, *Heroes and Hero Worship*, Lecture II; *R. B. Smith, *Mohammed and Mohammedanism*; Palmer's translation of *The Koran*; *Stanley Lane-Poole, *The Speeches and Table-Talk of the Prophet Mohammed.* Especially commended is ***The Arabian Nights' Entertainment*, saturated with the Oriental spirit.

I. Arabia before Mohammed.
   1. Boundaries: physical peculiarities. (B. and M., 135.)
   2. Inhabitants: their characteristics.
   3. Religious conditions.

II. Mohammed's career.
   1. Early life and marriage.
   2. Early teachings and adherents.
   3. Hegira, date and significance. Medina *vs.* Mecca.
   4. Results.
      (*a*) Religious.
      (*b*) Political.

III. The Mohammedan creed.
   1. The Koran: sources, form, contents.
   2. The Sunna.
   3. Peculiarities and tendencies. (Adams, *M. and M.*, 56.)
      (*a*) Fatalism.
      (*b*) Religion of Conquest.

*IV. Reasons for rapid success of Mohammedan arms.
   1. Enthusiasm, religious and martial.
   2. Ability of generals.
   3. Material inducements.
   4. Weakness of opponents in Asia and Africa.

XII. THE ARABS. PART II — THE SPREAD OF MOHAMMEDANISM TO THE REVOLT OF THE SELJUKIAN TURKS

Readings: see preceding Syllabus.

I. The Century of Conquest, 632–732.
  1. First four caliphs (Arabian), 632–661.
    (*a*) Their generals.
    (*b*) Conquests.
      (1) Syria and Palestine.
      (2) Persia.
      (3) Egypt.
      (4) Northern Africa — begun.
    (*c*) Beginnings of religious discord.
      (1) Shiites *vs.* Sunnites. (M., 102, n. 10.)
      (2) Connection between religious and political discord.
  2. Ommiad Dynasty (Syrian: Damascus), 661–750.
    (*a*) Central and Upper Asia, 707. (M., 99.) Significance?
    (*b*) Northern Africa — completed, 708. Significance?
    (*c*) Invasions of Europe.
      (1) Constantinople.
      (2) Spain.
      (3) France.
    (*d*) Greatest extent of their territory.

II. Disruption of Islam, 750–1058: rival caliphates and creeds.
  1. Overthrow of Ommiads by Abbassids (Persian: Bagdad).
  2. Triple division.
    (*a*) Abbassids at Bagdad, 750–1058.
      (1) Golden Era of Haroun-al-Raschid. (Duruy, 94–95.)
      (2) Revolt of Seljukian Turks, 1058. Significance? (M., 217.)
    (*b*) Ommiads at Cordova, 755–1031.
    (*c*) Fatimites at Cairo, 900–1171.

III. The Evil and the Good in Islam.

IV. World-culture, A.D. 800.
  1. Seats: Constantinople, Bagdad, Cordova.
  2. Arabian culture: peculiarities and importance. (R., 356.)
  * [3. Revival under Charlemagne.]

Dates: 571, 711, 732, 1492.

XIII. FRANKS TO 732 — THE MEROVINGIANS AND MAYORS OF THE PALACE

Readings: A., 25–40; E., 62–72, 114–122; R., 34–38, 65–68; M., 22–24, 34–35; R.R., I, 51–55. Putzger, map 14 *a*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 37–40, 42–44, 52–54, 60–61; *B. and M., 64–72, 73–85 (illustrative material); Thatcher and Schwill, 84–103, 106–107; Duruy, 28–34, 54–70, 89–90; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. VI–XI; Adams, *Civilization*, 137–151; *Oman, *Dark Ages*, Chaps. IV, VII, X, XV–XVII; Henderson, *Germany in the Middle Ages*, Chap. III; Kitchin, *History of France*, Vol. I, Bk. II; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. II; **Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, Vol. VII, Chaps. II, III; **Sergeant, *The Franks*.

I. Period of foundation — Clovis (481–511).
  1. Double task.
  2. Conquests — extent and essential details.
  3. Administrative consolidation. (*a*) Power as king.
     (*b*) Relations with Eastern Empire.
  4. Conversion: importance?

II. Period of Merovingian strength — through Dagobert (628–638).
  1. Sources of strength. (*a*) Orthodoxy.
     (*b*) Alternate expansion, North and South.
  2. Manifestation of strength — extension by conquest.
     (*a*) Races subdued — location.
     (*b*) Extent of Dagobert's kingdom.
  3. Elements of weakness — causing decadence.
     (*a*) Partitions.
     (*b*) Civil wars.
     (*c*) Moral: Chilperic I, Brunhilda, and Fredegonda as types of decadence. (B. and M., 77–82.)

III. Last Merovingian Period: double character.

A. Period of decline of royal power.
  1. *Rois fainéants*.
  2. Growth of power of nobles.
  3. Losses of territory.

B. Rise of Mayors of Palace — Houses of Arnulf and Pippin.
  1. Seat of power, Austrasia: characteristics of Austrasia and Neustria.
  2. Sources of power.
  3. Stages in development of office of Mayor — in Austrasia.
     (*a*) Original functions. (Pippin of Landen, representative.)
     (*b*) Leader of aristocracy against King.
        (1) Pippin of Heristal. (*a*) Austrasia *vs.* Neustria.
        (*b*) Testry — date and significance.
     (*c*) Conqueror of aristocracy: acquisition of royal power.
        (1) Pippin of Heristal inaugurates stage.
        (2) Charles Martel — peculiar representative (717–741).
  4. Work of Charles Martel.
     (*a*) Reorganization of State.
     (*b*) Conquests.
     (*c*) Tours — date and importance.
     (*d*) Relation to Church. (1) In France.
        (2) St. Boniface in Germany.

Dates: 486, 496, 681, 732.

XIV. FRANKISH KINGDOM — CHARLEMAGNE AS CONQUEROR AND CIVILIZER

Readings: A., 39–44; R., 72–83, 87–91; E., 150–213, 227–232; M., 117–123, 127–129; R.R., I, 120–122, 126–128. Putzger, maps 13 *b* and 14 *a*; Pa. Reprints, Vol. VI, No. 5, pp. 12–16 (letters); Adams, *M. and M.*, 60–63 and Chap. VI; B. and M., 172–187, 190–191, and Chap. XIII (§§ 20–25); Thatcher and Schwill, 107–126, 135–137; Duruy, 118–132, 135–137; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. XI–XII; Adams, *Civilization*, 151–158, 163–164; ** Oman, *Dark Ages*, Chaps. XIX–XXI and 379–382; Henderson, *Germany in the Middle Ages*, Chap. IV; ** Hodgkin, *Charles the Great*; * Mombert, *Charles the Great*; Davis, *Charlemagne*; ** Sergeant, *The Franks*; ** Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, Vol. VII, Chaps. VI, XIV; Vol. VIII, Chap. IV. — Mullinger, *Schools of Charles the Great*; West, *Alcuin*; Gaskoin, *Alcuin*. — ** Glaister's translation of Eginhard (Einhard), *Life of the Emperor Karl the Great* (especially recommended).

I. Draw a map of Europe, Asia, and Africa, showing how the civilized world, at about 800 A.D., is divided between the Empire of Charlemagne, the Eastern Empire, and the rival Caliphates of Bagdad and Cordova.

II. Work of Pippin the Short — last Mayor and first King.
  1. Conquests — their extent.
  2. Assumption of royal title.
     (*a*) How related to work of Pippin himself and his predecessors.
     (*b*) Pope's share — importance?
     (*c*) New ceremonial — significance? (R., 73.)
  3. Reorganization of Church in France.
     (*a*) Necessity.
     (*b*) Boniface — and his attitude toward Crown.
  4. Connection of Franks with Italy.
     (*a*) Importance.
        (1) To Franks.
        (2) To Papacy — the Donation, its importance.
     (*b*) The Lombards — determining factor in relations of popes to
        (1) Eastern Empire.
        (2) Franks.

III. Charles the Great.
  1. The man — character and traits.
  2. The conqueror.
     (*a*) Completer of Frankish territorial expansion; reunites all surviving Teutonic races — except?
     (*b*) Southern Conquests.
        (1) Italy — extent?
        (2) Spain — Roncesvalles.
     (*c*) Central European: Avars and Slavs; importance? (E., 208–211.)
     (*d*) German: Saxons — essential details and importance?
  3. The civilizer.
     (*a*) General revival of learning — knot of learned men.
     (*b*) Monastery and Palace Schools — purpose of each.
     (*c*) Why was work largely transitory?

Date: 751.

XV. CHARLEMAGNE AND THE EMPIRE — ADMINISTRATION

Readings: E., 214–227, 232–235; M., 123–126, 129; A., 43–46; R., 83–87; R.R., I, 133–134. Pa. Reprints, Vol. VI, No. 5 (laws); Henderson, *Documents*, 189–201; Adams, *M. and M.*, 68–69; B. and M., 187–190, and Chap. XIII (§§ 7–10, 27); * West, 513–522; Thatcher and Schwill, 126–135, 137–139; Duruy, 130–135; Duruy, *France*, Chap. XIII; Adams, *Civilization*, 159–169; * Oman, *The Dark Ages*, Chap. XXII; Sohm, *Church History*, 90–92; * Hassall, *French People*, Chap. III; ** Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chaps. IV, V; * Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Chap. II; Henderson, *Germany in Middle Ages*, Chap. V; ** Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, Vol. VIII, Chap. V; ** Lea, *Studies in Church History*, 31–45 (Church and Carlovingians).

I. The two converging lines of development, papal and Frankish, which met in 800 at the Coronation, together with a retrospect of Frankish and papal conditions that made the renewal of the Western Empire both possible and appropriate.
   1. Papal.
      (*a*) Principal events which, since Constantine, tend to draw popes *away from* Eastern Empire.
      (*b*) Principal events which tend to draw popes *toward* Franks.
   2. Frankish.
      (*a*) Geographical consolidation and expansion of Frankish kingdom by Charlemagne and predecessors — how related to acquisition of imperial title?
      (*b*) Belief that united action of Church and State is necessary for civilization.
   3. Retrospect: trace benefits given and received *mutually* since Clovis.
      (*a*) Specific instances under Clovis, Charles Martel, and Pippin the Short.
      (*b*) Charlemagne's relations with
         (1) Hadrian.
         (2) Leo III.
   4. General conditions facilitating renewal of the Empire.
      (*a*) Persistence of imperial idea.
      (*b*) Actual condition of affairs in
         (1) Eastern Empire.
         (2) Rome.
         (3) Italy.

II. The Coronation.
   1. Immediate occasion.
   2. Essential details.
   3. What was *actually* accomplished by it, and what men *thought* was done. (Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 62–63.)
   4. Significance — why one of most important facts in history?

* III. What the "imperial principle" stood for at this time.

IV. Attitude of Charles and his predecessors toward Church.

V. Administration: Counts and Missi Dominici.

Date: 800.

XVI. DISSOLUTION OF CHARLEMAGNE'S EMPIRE

Readings: A., 47–53; R., 92–103; M., 130–131; R.R., I, 150–152, 155–158. Putzger, map 14; Henderson, *Documents*, 201–207 (Partitions); Adams, *M. and M.*, 74–81, 92–93; B. and M., 211–231; West, *Modern History*, 9–12; Thatcher and Schwill, Chap. VI, and 251–253; Duruy, Chaps. X–XI; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. XIV–XV; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 8–40, 50–88; Adams, *Civilization*, 170–177, 235–236; Oman, *The Dark Ages*, Chaps. XXIII–XXVII, XXIX; Sohm, *Church History*, 92–95; Bryce, *H. R. E.*, part of Chap. VI; Henderson, * *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Chap. II, and *Germany in the Middle Ages*, Chaps. VI–VII; Sergeant, *The Franks*; Barry, *Papal Monarchy*.

* I. Note that anything which weakens the "imperial principle" weakens the Empire, and anything which increases the importance of *local* centres of power diminishes the authority of the central government and facilitates the dissolution of the Empire.

II. Forces which tend to disintegrate the Empire.
  1. Its extent and lack of intercommunication.
  2. Incapacity of Charlemagne's successors — not wholly weak, but unequal to the task.
  3. Principle of territorial division — fatal Frankish custom.
  4. Papal aggression — substituting rivalry between Church and State for former mutual support.
  5. Invasions. (R., 98–99.)
  6. General disorder and rise of feudalism.

III. Disintegration of Empire: Triple Process.
  1. Destruction of territorial unity — partitions, civil wars, invasions.
    (*a*) Partitions among Merovingians, under Charlemagne, and Louis the Pious.
    (*b*) Division of Empire among Charles' grandsons.
      (1) Oath of Strasburg — significance?
      (2) Fontenoy.
      (3) Treaty of Verdun — date, terms, and importance.
    (*c*) Temporary reunion under Charles the Fat.
    (*d*) Final dissolution.
      (1) Split into Seven Kingdoms.
      (2) End of Carolingians, 888.
  2. Destruction of ecclesiastical authority of government.
    (*a*) Weakness of Louis the Pious and Charles the Fat.
    (*b*) Advantage accrues to the Pope temporarily: not especially work of Nicholas I. (B. and M., 220–223.)
  3. Destruction of secular authority of government, marked by
    (*a*) Increasing disorder.
    (*b*) Inability to repel invasions.
    (*c*) Growth of local centres of protection.
    * (*d*) Rise of feudalism, culminating in substitution of *private* for *public* institutions.

Dates: 843, 888.

XVII. MOVEMENT OF NORTHMEN — THE LAST TEUTONIC INVADERS

Readings: M., 133–139, 147–148, 189–191, 200; R., 133–134, 138–139, 180, n. 1; R.R., I, 163–168. Adams, *M. and M.*, 80–83; B. and M., 231–234, 239, 290–291, 446–449; West, *Modern History*, 12–22, 75; Thatcher and Schwill, 145–146, 149–151, 156–157, 202–205, 210–214, 451; Duruy, Chap. XII, and 236; Duruy, *France*, 91–97, 127–128; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 223–229; Adams, *Civilization*, 173–174, 187–188; Oman, *The Dark Ages*, Chaps. XXIV, XXV; Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, 103–109, 114–115, 117–118, 227; *Keary, *Vikings in Western Christendom*; Johnson, *Normans in Europe*; **Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. VI, Chap. LVI.

I. Race characteristics and environment at home.

II. The Scandinavian Migrations.
  1. Causes: dates.
  2. Phases of Migrations: forays, occupation, conquest.

III. Primary Migrations — from Scandinavian lands to
  1. Atlantic Islands: importance of Iceland?
  2. England.
  3. Russia.
  4. France.
    (*a*) Connection with rise of Capetians. (A., 54; B. and M., 232–233, 235.)
    (*b*) Foundation of Duchy of Normandy.
      (1) Rollo.
      (2) Clair sur Epte, 911.

IV. Secondary Migrations — from
  1. Russia to Constantinople — importance?
  2. Normandy to
    (*a*) England — importance? (M., 200.)
    (*b*) Southern Italy.
      (1) Leaders?
      *(2) Apulia, Calabria, Capua, become papal fiefs, 1059 — importance? (B. and M., 291.)
      *(3) Norman Kingdom built on successive overthrow of
        (*a*) Lombards in South Italy.
        (*b*) Greeks (1059–1071).
        (*c*) Mohammedans in Sicily (1061–1102).
      *(4) Kingdom of Two Sicilies founded by Roger II (1130–1139).

V. Brilliancy of Norman Civilization. (Green, *Short History of England*, Chap. II, Sec. III.)
Dates: 911, 1066.

XVIII. FEUDALISM. PART I — HISTORICAL ORIGIN — POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC BASES

Readings: For the present and succeeding exercises the student is advised to read, first, the accounts in A., 50–53, Adams, *M. and M.*, 85–86, and R., 98–103. Next, R., 104–119; R.R., I, 171–176; E., 236–255; and M., 162–180. ** West, *Modern History*, 22–31; Thatcher and Schwill, Chap. XI. Useful details are given in B. and M., Chap. XVI. For the institutional side of the subject, reference is made to Adams, *Civilization*, Chap. IX; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, Chap. XIV; Dow's translation of ** Seignobos' *Feudal Régime*; Pa. Reprints, Vol. IV, No. 3; and to the highly condensed account in Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England*, Vol. I, § 93. Do not expect the various accounts to agree. Study the Syllabus itself with care.

I. Conditions which gave rise to feudalism.
   1. An age of disorder and invasions. (A., 50–51; R., 98–99; M., 173–175.)
   2. Fundamental difficulty of intercommunication. (R., 98; Adams, *M. and M.*, 85; A., 50–51.)
      (*a*) Results.
         (1) Military
         (2) Political.
         (3) Economic.
   3. Inadequate supply of money as medium of exchange. (R., 98; Adams, *M. and M.*, 85–86.)
      (*a*) Results.
         (1) Necessitates payments by
            (*a*) Personal services (or)
            (*b*) Use of land.
         (2) Land becomes basis of new political and social system — is the current coin of mediæval society, cement of social and political structure.
   4. Governmental practices facilitate growth.
      (*a*) Use of Counts. (A., 50–51; M., 168–169; R., 102.)
      (*b*) Immunities. (R., 101; R.R., I, 171–173; M., 168; E., 245–246.)
   * 5. Results.
      (*a*) Formation of local centres of independent military, economic, and political life.
      (*b*) Weakening of the authority and power of the central government.
      (*c*) Ultimately, chief functions of government become private property, attached to hereditary ownership of land. (See below, III, 3 and 4.)

II. Conditions which gave rise to feudalism date from Fall of Rome.
   1. Disorder — Invasions — Inefficiency of imperial protection — Civil wars.
   2. Note also, in comparing political and economic conditions of late Roman and Carolingian empires,
      (*a*) Similarity of institutions. (R., 16, 104–106.)
      (*b*) Large estates in both cases.
      (*c*) Decay of important classes (*curiales*).
      (*d*) Disorder — favoring system of patronage of weak by strong.
   3. Feudalism is therefore a natural expedient of a non-legal character and is not, in itself, a retrograde movement.
   4. Military necessities of Charles Martel hasten its development. (M., 173.)

III. Feudalism as an Institution.
   1. Two sides.
      (*a*) One pertains to land and method of land-holding — the benefice and fief side. (R., 105, 106; M., 162, 166; E., 241–242.)
      (*b*) One pertains to persons and personal relations — the lord and vassal side. (R., 105; E., 243–245.)
   * 2. Each side derived from both Roman and Teutonic sources, which gradually fuse during Merovingian period.

* 3. Each side at first distinct from the other, until the military necessities of Charles Martel (M., 173) compel the fusion of land element with personal element: *military* service is thus attached to land ownership.

* 4. Subsequent developments.
   (*a*) Judicial necessities are dealt with by land owners. (A., 51.)
   (*b*) Every branch of public administration tends to similar condition.

* 5. Feudal service not always military, but always of an "honorable" kind.
   (*a*) Distinction between feudal and villein tenures.
   (*b*) Absurd tenures. (R., 110, n. 1.)

XIX. FEUDALISM. PART II — THE WORKING INSTITUTION

Readings: See Syllabus XVIII. Also R., 233–236; M., 181–187; A., 63–72; R.R., I, 179–180 (No. 83), 184–185. Adams, *M. and M.*, 86–91; **West, *Modern History*, 31–51; Adams, *Civilization*, 276–277; Duruy, *France*, Chap. XVIII.

I. Classes.
   1. The three estates. (A., 64.)
   2. Suzerain and vassal — the serf non-feudal. (Adams, *M. and M.*, 91.)

II. Complicated and irregular nature of feudalism: compare the actual and ideal systems. (R., 112–116; M., 163–165; Adams, *M. and M.*, 86–88.)

III. Essential definitions.
   1. Land-terms: benefice (R.R., I, 173–175), fief, allod, domain.
   2. Personal terms: commendation (R.R., I, 175–176), vassalage, suzerain, vassal, rear-vassal.
   3. Other terms: homage (R.R., I, 179–180), fealty, investiture, subinfeudation, immunity, escheat, relief, wardship, marriage, aids.

IV. Reciprocal rights and duties of lord and vassal — military, judicial. (R.R., I, 184–185, No. 87.)

V. Feudal state a state in solution — a government that scarcely governed (M., 178–179) — the maximum of liberty and minimum of restraint.
   1. War, its natural condition. (R., 116–117.)
   2. Truce of God. (R., 118–119; M., 219–221.)

*VI. Danger to a non-celibate church from infeudating tendencies. (R., 154–155.)

VII. The manor as the unit of feudal society — economic, judicial. (R., 233–236.)
   1. Classes: lords, retainers, serfs. (Adams, *M. and M.*, 89.)
   2. The castle and the village.
   *3. Agricultural system — three-field and strip system. (Cunningham, *Outlines of English Industrial History*, 172–175; Putzger, map 15 *b*.)

VIII. Chivalry — ceremonials and ideals.

IX. The limits of the feudal age.
   1. Begins in middle of eighth century.
   2. Culminates between eleventh and thirteenth centuries.
   3. Decay dates from thirteenth century — causes? (M., 176–178.)

XX. GERMAN REVIVAL OF THE EMPIRE. SAXON AND FRANCONIAN EMPERORS — TO HENRY IV

Readings: R., 148–153; M., 131–132, 411–413; R.R., I, 248–255. Putzger, map 15; Adams, *M. and M.*, 92–95, 99–102; B. and M., 268–285; *West, *Modern History*, 55–73, 94–96; Thatcher and Schwill, Chap. VIII; Duruy, 187–199, 235–237; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, Chaps. III–VI; Adams, *Civilization*, 177–183, 236–239; *Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, Chaps. II–III; **Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chaps. VI, VIII, IX; Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, 49–56, and *Germany in the Middle Ages*, Chaps. VIII–XII; Lewis, *Germany*, 116 ff.

I. Rise of German Kingdom — Frankish ascendancy passes to Saxons.
  *1. Calamities under Louis the Child.
  2. Double problem for his immediate successors.
    (*a*) Hungarians.
    (*b*) Stem Duchies.
  *3. Recurrent factors in German history from 918 on.
    (*a*) Repulsion of invasions — Hungarians or Slavs — The "Marks."
    (*b*) Coercion of Stem Duchies and feudal rebellions.
    (*c*) Attempts at construction of national unity and royal power.
    (*d*) Advantages gained are speedily lost by attempts to conquer Italy and control popes.
  4. Henry the Fowler, founder of Saxon power: his problems and how he solved them.

II. Otto I, King and Emperor.
  1. Otto as King in Germany.
    (*a*) Expansion of dominions by conquests: defeat of Hungarians.
    (*b*) Centralization.
      (1) Restriction of ducal powers. (B. and M., 271–272.)
      *(2) Lay nobility counterbalanced by Church.
  2. Otto as Emperor.
    (*a*) Importance of unifying influence of imperial idea in an age (since 843) of confusion and disintegration. (Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 84.)
    *(*b*) Political conditions in Italy, as developed, 888–951. (B. and M., 273–274.)
    (*c*) Degradation of Papacy in tenth century. (M., 204–205; Bryce, 85; B. and M., 278.)
    *(*d*) Otto's Italian policy the national outgrowth of his German ecclesiastical policy.
    (*e*) Coronation — date? — established the "Roman Empire of the German Nation." Essence = union of Italy and Germany.
    (*f*) Results of this union — temporary and permanent. (B. and M., 486–487.)
      (1) Political.
        (*a*) Germany.
        (*b*) Italy.
      (2) Ecclesiastical — on Papacy.

III. Otto III: personal characteristics, views, plans. (Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 145–149.)

IV. Conrad II: Burgundy united with Empire. (Ploetz, *Epitome of Universal History*, 198.)

V. Henry III (1039–1056) — Zenith of imperial power.
  1. Extent of
    (*a*) Personal authority.
    (*b*) Imperial territory.
  2. Germany more nearly a nation at this time than any other in Europe.

Dates: 962, 1056.

XXI. PAPACY AND EMPIRE. PART I. 962–1122. IMPERIAL REFORMS —CLUGNY REFORMS—GREGORY VII AND INVESTITURES

Readings: R., 154–172; M., 202–212; R.R., I, 272–276, 281–283. Pa. Reprints, Vol. IV, No. 4 (illustrating excommunication and interdict); Henderson, *Documents*, 319–329 (Donation of Constantine); 361–365 (Decree of 1059); 408–409 (Concordat of Worms); Adams, *M. and M.*, 99–103; *B. and M., 286–300; West, *Modern History*, 64–69, 71, 73–78, 80–85; Thatcher and Schwill, 186, 192–193, 116–117, 148–149, 248, 253–276, 328–329; Duruy, Chap. XVII; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 76–81, 561–567, and Chaps. VII, VIII; Adams, *Civilization*, 227–247; Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, Chaps. V, VI; **Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. X; Sohm, *Church History*, 96–116; Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Chap. III; Henderson, *Germany in Middle Ages*, Chaps. XIII–XIV; Lewis, *Germany*, 161–177; *Trench, *Mediæval Church History*, Lecture IX. See also Stephens, *Hildebrand and his Times*; Vincent, *Age of Hildebrand*; Sir James Stephen, *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography*, 1–57 (Hildebrand); Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. VII, Chap. I; **Lea, *Sacerdotal Celibacy*; and *Studies in Church History*, 342–391. — Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, Vol. VII, Chap. VII (Donation of Constantine); **Lea, *Studies in Church History*, 46–60 (False Decretals); **Döllinger, *Fables and Prophecies of the Middle Ages*, 104–183 (Donation of Constantine). — Barry, *Papal Monarchy*.

I. Dangers threatening the Church in tenth and eleventh centuries.
   1. Feudalism. 2. Lay influence. 3. Simony. 4. Marriage of the clergy.

II. Reform of *Papacy* by Saxon and Franconian Emperors (962–1056).
   1. Review degradation of Papacy in tenth century.
   2. Elevation by (*a*) Otto I. *(*b*) Otto III. (B. and M., 279–280.) (*c*) Henry III.

III. Reform of *Church* through Cluniac movement.
   1. Substance of Cluny ideas for reform. (Sohm, 104–107; B. and M., 287–288.)
   2. Cluniac movement assisted by influence of (*a*) False Decretals. (M., 158–159; B. and M., 221.)
      (*b*) Donation of Constantine. (B. and M., 280.)
   3. Programme of the reform party. (R., 163.)

IV. Hildebrand the Reformer — Founder of Empire Church of Middle Ages.
   1. The monk Hildebrand the real power at Rome after 1049.
      (*a*) Early life and personality. (Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 160; B. and M., 288.)
      (*b*) Measures before he became Pope.
         *(1) Alliance with Normans in South Italy: importance? (R. 180, n. 1; M. 211.)
         (2) College of Cardinals — importance? (R., 162; M., 205, n. 5.)
   2. Hildebrand as Gregory VII (1073–1085).
      (*a*) Basic idea — Church to be free from worldly influence must attain world dominion.
         (1) Explain. (2) Difficulties in the way. (R., 161.)
      (*b*) His conception of Papal office. (*c*) His theory of the relation of Church and State.
      (*d*) Practical reform programme. (1) Simony. (2) Celibacy. (3) Investitures.
      (*e*) Weapons at his command.
   3. Investiture Contest (1075–1122).
      (*a*) Meaning of term. (*b*) Principal actors and events.
      (*c*) Issues of double kind.
         (1) Mode of appointment of bishops.
         (2) Relations of Emperor and Pope: Sacerdotalism *vs.* Imperialism.
      (*d*) Was real injury wrought to Emperor by papal claim? (R., 156–157.)
      (*e*) Relation of Saxon War to struggle. Canossa.
      (*f*) Deaths of Gregory and Henry IV. What had latter accomplished?
      (*g*) End of struggle. (1) Concordat of Worms: terms and importance? (R.R., I, 292.)
         (2) Results of Contest in Germany. (Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 163–166.)

Dates: 1077, 1122.

XXII. PAPACY AND EMPIRE. PART II. POPES AND THE HOHENSTAUFEN — PART I. BARBAROSSA

Readings: R., 201–203, 173–181; M., 202–204 and §§ 230, 257, 258, 366; R.R., I, 302–306, 307–309; Putzger, map 17; Henderson, *Documents*, 425–430 (Peace of Venice). The student should also read one of the following accounts: Adams, *M. and M.*, 103–107; * B. and M., 301–317; *West, *Modern History*, 85–88; Thatcher and Schwill, 278–298; Duruy, 245–253; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, Chap. IX; Adams, *Civilization*, 247–253; Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, Chap. XI; ** Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. XI; Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, 76–90; Henderson, *Germany in Middle Ages*, Chaps. XV–XVIII; Lewis, *Germany*, 179–200; Taylor, *History of Germany*, 164–174; * Trench, *Mediæval Church History*, Lecture XII; Fisher, *History of the Christian Church*, 182 ff.; ** Balzani, *The Popes and the Hohenstaufen*; Barry, *Papal Monarchy*.

I. Mediæval Church an organization far different from modern sectarian organizations — itself a great international state with a monarch, officers, law, language, courts, punishments.

II. Its relation to early mediæval "State" — no state in modern sense, rather feudal decentralization.

III. Empire and Papacy.
  1. Theory of their relations. (M., 202–204; Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. VII.)
  2. Fundamental cause of conflict — incompatibility of papal and imperial claims.
  3. Two stages in conflict.
    (*a*) Emancipation of Church and Papacy from lay influence and imperial domination — ended by Concordat of Worms (1122).
    (*b*) Papacy as a world-power fighting for dominion, particularly in Italy.
      (1) Principal actors. (*a*) Frederick I *vs.* Alexander III.
        (*b*) Frederick II *vs.* Gregory IX and Innocent IV.
      (2) Terminates with destruction of House of Hohenstaufen.
      (3) Central point in struggle — Lombard cities.

*IV. Lothar II and Conrad III: Origin of Guelfs *vs.* Ghibellines. (R., 179–180; B. and M., 301–303.)

V. Reign of Frederick I, Barbarossa (1125–1190).
  1. Chief difficulties. (*a*) With German nobles. Policy? (R. 180; B. and M., 314–315.)
    (*b*) With Papacy and papal allies. Result?
    (*c*) With Lombard League.
  2. Frederick and Italy.
    (*a*) Initial difficulties with Hadrian: the coronation.
    (*b*) Lombard cities. (1) Power and freedom; government.
      (2) Common ground between them and Papacy.
    (*c*) Frederick ("imperialist Hildebrand") revives imperial claims.
      (1) View of imperial rights. (M., § 258; R., 173–174.)
      (2) Proceedings at Roncaglia (1158): enforcement.
      (3) Frederick seeks to regain control over Papacy; Alexander III. (M., § 230; B. and M., 311; R., 179.)
      (4) Formation of Lombard League (1667): subsequent struggle.
        (*a*) Legnano — importance? (*b*) Scene at Venice (1177); significance?
      (5) Position, at close of struggle, of (*a*) Papacy. (*b*) Lombard cities.
      (6) Transference to Italy of terms "Guelf" and "Ghibelline."
  3. Frederick and Henry the Lion — ground and result of contest.
  4. Marriage of Frederick's heir to Constance of Sicily.
    (*a*) Papal interest in it. (*b*) Subsequent importance.
  5. Frederick's death.

Dates: 1176, 1177, 1183.

XXIII. POPES AND THE HOHENSTAUFEN — PART II. FALL OF THE HOHENSTAUFEN

Readings: R., 181–186; M., 259–260, 262–263, 328–329; 416–417. The student should also read one of the following accounts: Adams, *M. and M.*, 103–107; *B. and M., 319–335; West, *Modern History*, 88–89, 92–96; *Thatcher and Schwill, 298–317, 552–554; Duruy, 253–260, 460–464; *Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, Chap. X; Adams, *Civilization*, 253–257, 356–360; *Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, Chaps. XIII, XIV, XVI, XXI; *Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. XIII; Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, 90–101; Henderson, *Germany in the Middle Ages*, Chaps. XIX–XXVI; Lewis, *Germany*, 200–211; Taylor, *Germany*, 174–190. For Innocent III see Alzog, *Church History*, Vol. II, 574–586. For Frederick II, Freeman, *Historical Essays*, First Series, 283–313; A. L. Smith, *Frederick II, the Wonder of the World*; Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. IX, Chap. IV (Innocent and Philip Augustus). — Barry, *Papal Monarchy*.

I. Henry VI (1190–1197).
   1. Importance of capture of Richard of England.
   2. Fatal possession of Sicily.
   3. Great plans. (Bryce *H. R. E.*, 205–206.)
   4. Results of his sudden death.

II. Innocent III (1190–1216) — Culmination of Papal Power.
   1. Circumstances favoring his exceptional power: political weakness in England, Sicily, Empire.
   2. Manifestations of his great power in
      (*a*) Rome. (*b*) Sicily. (*c*) England. (*d*) France. (*e*) Empire. (*f*) Fourth Lateran Council.
   3. Otto IV *vs.* Philip and Frederick II: Innocent's relations with Frederick.

III. Frederick II (1218–1250).
   1. Personal character and ability.
   *2. Organizes in Sicily first state of modern type.
   3. Crusading oath disadvantageous to him.
   4. Final struggle between Empire and Papacy: Frederick II *vs.* Gregory IX and Innocent IV.
      (*a*) Reasons? — mainly territorial.
      (*b*) Note importance of
         (1) Sicily.
         (2) Lombardy.
      (*c*) Council of Lyons (1245). (B. and M., 332–333.)
      (*d*) Frederick's defeat and death: chief causes of ruin.
      (*e*) Extirpation of House of Hohenstaufen.

IV. Permanent results of struggle between Popes and Hohenstaufen.
   1. End of mediæval Empire.
   2. Extinction of imperial power in Italy. Who gains?
   3. Extinction of (effective) imperial power in Germany. Who gains?

V. Character of Interregnum in Germany. Club law.

VI. Retrospect: importance of Lombard Cities in days of Barbarossa and Frederick II.

VII. Prospect: their importance to the coming age.

Dates: 1215, 1245, 1250.

XXIV. ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH IN MIDDLE AGES — HERESIES — MENDICANT ORDERS

Readings: R., 201–209, 213–232; M., §§ 221, 233, 282; R.R., I, 387–392. Pa. Reprints, Vol. III, No. 6, pp. 8–19 (Heresy, Albigenses, Inquisition); Vol. IV, No. 4 (Excommunication and Interdict); Henderson, *Documents*, 344–349 (Rule of St. Francis); B. and M., Chaps. XXIX–XXX; West, *Modern History*, 76–80, 89–92; Thatcher and Schwill, 329–332, 582–586; Duruy, 288–289; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, Chap. XVI; **Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, 433–449; **Lea, *History of the Inquisition*, Vol. I, Chap. I (Church Organization), Chap. IV (Albigenses), Chap. VI (Mendicants); Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. IX, Chaps. IX, X (Mendicants); *Brewer, Preface to the *Monumenta Franciscana* (Rolls Series), pp. IX–LX, LXXIII–LXXVI; Stephen, *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography*, 58–99 (St. Francis); **Sabatier, *St. Francis*; Jessopp, *Coming of the Friars*, 1–52; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. VI (Albigenses); Barry, *Papal Monarchy*.

I. Organization of mediæval Church.
   1. Differences between mediæval Church and modern churches.
      (*a*) Membership and mode of maintenance.
      (*b*) Courts. (1) Nature and extent of jurisdiction.
      (2) Canon law. (B. and M., 490, § 3.)
      (*c*) International organization.
   2. Constitution of Empire Church of Middle Ages.
      (*a*) Pope and his functions.
      (1) Legislative.
      (2) Judicial.
      (3) Executive — control over clergy.
      (4) Sources of income.
      (*b*) Hierarchy.
      (1) Members and grades.
      (2) Functions of each grade.
      (*c*) Conciliar organs of Church. (B. and M., 496.)
   3. Sources of the power of the mediæval Church.
      (*a*) Sacramentalism. (R., 209; R.R., I, 348–358.)
      (*b*) Weapons at command.
      (*c*) Other sources.
   4. Debt of Europe to the Church.

II. Heresies.
   1. Time of prevalence.
   2. Sources of origin. (*a*) East. (B. and M., 506.)
      (*b*) Ecclesiastical corruption — nature and extent.
   3. Contemporary view of nature of heresy. (R.R., I, 364–368, 384–387.)
   4. Two classes of heretics: types of each.
      (*a*) Waldenses: founder, aims, fate. (R.R., I, 380–381.)
      (*b*) Albigenses.
      (1) Character. (R.R., I, 381–383.)
      (2) Mode and results of suppression.
   5. Means for the repression of heresy.

III. Mendicant Orders.
   1. Names, founders, and characteristics of each order.
   2. Purpose of foundation.
   3. Contrast with older orders.
   4. Relation to papal power.
   5. Fields of work: success and deterioration.

XXV. THE CRUSADES. PART I — CAUSES — FIRST AND SECOND CRUSADES

Readings: R., 187–197; M., 214–236; R.R., I, 312–316, 325–329. Putzger, map 16; Pa. Reprints, Vol. I, Nos. 2 and 4 (Urban's Clermont speech, Crusaders' privileges, etc.); Adams, *M. and M.*, 109–116; B. and M., 347–362; West, *Modern History*, 89–109; Thatcher and Schwill, 360–405; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 357–377. For the First Crusade, see Duruy, 261–272; Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, 117–198, 207–208; Kitchin, *France*, Vol. I, 215–239; Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. VI, Chaps. LVII, LVIII. General literature for the whole movement: ** Archer and Kingsford, *The Crusades*; Mombert, *Short History of the Crusades*; Cox, *The Crusades*; Oman, *The Byzantine Empire*; ** Oman, *Art of War, The Middle Ages*, 229–350 (military side); Morison, *St. Bernard*; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. V (France and the East); Duruy, *France*, Chap. XX.

I. Fundamental character — armed religious pilgrimages.
   1. Conflict of
      (*a*) Two worlds.
      (*b*) Two religions.

II. Historical tendencies and motives at base of movement.
   1. Religious — working on minds believing in efficacy of good works, relics, pilgrimages.
      (*a*) Trace rise of pilgrimage custom and its development from Constantine on. (Archer and Kingsford.)
      (*b*) Journey in ninth century as safe as to Rome.
      (*c*) Greatest known pilgrimage. (M., 216, n. 1.)
      (*d*) Effect on route pursued of conversion of Hungarians.
   2. Most important contributory causes and aids.
      (*a*) Spirit of martial adventure. (Note *Norman* influence.)
      (*b*) Material inducements.
         (1) Ambition of princes.
         (2) Commercial aspirations of cities.
      * (*c*) Economic conditions in Western Europe.
      (*d*) Power of Church and ascendancy of popes — who offer inducements, as do also kings. (R.R., I, 337–340; Pa. Reprints, I, No. 2, § III.)
   3. Other conditions which rendered crusades possible. (Oman, *Art of War*, 229–232.)

III. Occasion: Changed conditions in Palestine — Advance of Seljukian Turks.
   1. Old conditions — religious and commercial. (B. and M., 348–351.)
   2. New conditions.

IV. First Crusade (1096–1099).
   1. Prelude.
      (*a*) Alexius.
      (*b*) Clermont: Urban's speech as an epitome of forces at work. (R.R., I, 312 ff.; Pa. Reprints, I, No. 2, § I.)
   2. Personnel.
      (*a*) Peter the Hermit and Walter the Penniless.
      (*b*) Leaders of main army.
   3. Expedition.
      (*a*) Route.
      (*b*) Relations with Alexius.
      (*c*) Achievements.
   4. Results of First Crusade.
   5. How the kingdom founded was maintained.

V. Second Crusade.
   1. Personality of Bernard of Clairvaux. (Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 458.)
   2. Occasion and results.

Date: 1095.

XXVI. THE CRUSADES — PART II

Readings: R., 197–200; M., 236–255. Putzger, map 16; Pa. Reprints, Vol. I, No. 4 (Crusaders' Letters), Vol. III, No. 1 (Fourth Crusade) and No. 6, pp. 9–10 (Albigenses); West, *Modern History*, 109–115; B. and M., 362–374; Thatcher and Schwill, 405–434; Duruy, 273–304; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 377–397; Adams, *Civilization*, 270–276; Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, Chaps. XIII, XV, XIX. For the Third Crusade: Geoffrey de Vinsauf's Chronicle in *Chronicles of the Crusades* (Bohn), and ** Lane-Poole, *Saladin*. For the Fourth Crusade: Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. VI, Chaps. LX, LXI; Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Book IX, Chap. VII; ** Pears, *Fall of Constantinople*. — ** Lea, *History of Inquisition*, Vol. I, Chap. IV, and Hassall, *French People*, Chap. VI (both on Albigenses). — Gray, *Children's Crusade*.

I. Third Crusade — occasion, leaders, romantic character: Saladin.

II. Fourth Crusade.
   1. Original objective.
   2. Route.
   3. Venetian influence in changing its goal and character.
   4. Results.

III. Later (minor) Crusades: summarize character and accomplishments.

IV. Causes of failure of Crusades. (Oman, *Art of War*, 233 ff.; B. and M., 373.)

V. Crusades in Europe.
   1. Albigensian Crusade.
   2. Teutonic Knights against Prussia. (Thatcher and Schwill, 561–562.)

*VI. Crusade Routes.

VII. Crusades as a mediæval and modern event. (Adams, *M. and M.*, 109.)

VIII. Summary of their effects.
   1. Ecclesiastical.
   2. Intellectual.
   3. Political.
   4. Geographical.

XXVII. CHANGES WHICH FOLLOW THE CRUSADES — ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

Readings: R., 408–411, 418–425; A.,.77–78; M., 248–255, 284–305; R.R., I, 408–411, 418–425. ** Adams, *M. and M.*, 117–123; ** West, *Modern History*, 116–132; B. and M., 374–390; Thatcher and Schwill, 435–445, 562–567; Duruy, 305–326; Duruy, *France*, 135–139; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, Chap. XV; Adams, *Civilization*, Chap. XII; * Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, Chap. XVIII; ** Cunningham, *Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects*, Vol. II, 89–138; * Jusserand, *English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages*; Zimmern, *The Hansa Towns*; Duffy, *Tuscan Republics*; Weil, *Venice*.

* I. Kinship between following great movements — Empire Church (1073–1303); Crusades (1095–1291); Scholasticism (c. 1073–1307).

II. Chief progressive features of thirteenth century. (Harrison, *The Meaning of History*, 139–171.)
  1. Development of Commerce and Industry, accompanied by transition from system of barter to a money-economy.
  2. Rise of towns, with corresponding development of social and political importance of middle classes (Third Estate).
  3. Intellectual revival — Scholasticism — accompanied with the Rise of Universities.

III. Commerce and Industry.
  1. Trade and Industry before Crusades. (R., 235, 238, 242–244; B. and M., 348–350.)
  2. Effect of Crusades on
    (*a*) Routes and trade-centres. (M., 251–252, 289–290, 292–293; R., 244–245.)
    (*b*) Articles of commerce. (R., 244; B. and M., 374.)
  3. Fairs, markets, and beginnings of city-life: ensuing demand for self-government. (R., 238–239; M., 286; B. and M., 389.)
  4. Business methods.
    (*a*) Guilds — religious, merchant, craft. (R., 241–242; M., 287–289; B. and M., 379–380; Adams, *M. and M.*, 121–122.)
    (*b*) Money, interest, credit, banking: significance of change to money-economy. (R., 236, 245–246; Adams, *M. and M.*, 120.)

IV. Social and Political Changes.
  * 1. Rise of capitalist and commercial class — laity as a world-force.
  2. Towns — rise and emancipation.
    (*a*) Origin of mediæval towns: early development: effect of increasing trade.
    (*b*) Attitude of feudal nobility, the Church and the king. (R., 238–239; M., 286–287; A., 77–78; B. and M., 382–386.)
    (*c*) Emancipation.
      (1) Communes.
      (2) Chartered towns. What was a charter? (R., 239–240; M., 286–287.)
    (*d*) City government. (1) Guild organization.
      (2) Feudal or royal supervision.
    (*e*) City leagues. (R., 239–240; M., 289–291; B. and M., 483.)
      (1) Objects.
      (2) Hanseatic League. (R.R., I, 412–413.)
        (*a*) Origin.
        (*b*) Powers.
        (*c*) Dissolution.

V. Relation of these social, political, and economic changes to
  1. Manor system.
  2. Feudalism.

XXVIII. MEDIÆVAL CULTURE—SCHOLASTICISM—UNIVERSITIES

Readings: R., 32, 87–91, 267–273; M., 307–323; R.R., I, Chap. XIX. Pa. Reprints, Vol. II, No. 3 (*The Mediæval Student*); Adams, *M. and M.*, 161–165; B. and M., 203–205, 515–527; West, *Modern History*, 193–205; Thatcher and Schwill, 327, 587–615; Duruy, 326–340; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, Chap. XIII; Adams, *Civilization*, 270–273, 364–373; Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, 209–214, 217–220, 428–432. For Universities, consult Laurie, *Rise and Constitution of Universities*; ** Compayré, *Abelard and the Origin of Universities*; ** Rashdall, *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages* (standard), especially Vol. I, 217–232; * Haskin's article, *Mediæval Student Life*, in the *American Historical Review*, Vol. III. — ** Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. VIII, Chap. V, and Bk. XIV, Chap. III (Schoolmen); * Poole, *Illustrations of the History of Mediæval Thought*.

I. The Intellectual Revival.
   1. How promoted by the Crusades and growth of commerce.
   2. Survivals of Roman culture.
      (*a*) Cassiodorus.
      (*b*) Monastic and cathedral schools.
      (*c*) Charlemagne's educational revival.
      (*d*) Arabic influence.

II. Culmination of mediæval culture in Scholasticism.
   1. What was Scholasticism? Chief characteristics? Aims?
      (*a*) Theological basis.
      (*b*) Influence of Aristotle.
      (*c*) Results and services: defects.
   2. Great schoolmen.
      (*a*) Anselm of Canterbury — typical orthodox schoolman. (*Dictionary of National Biography*; Emerton, *Med. Eur.*, 451.)
      (*b*) Abelard.
         (1) Method and nature of teachings.
         (2) Antagonists.
         (3) Importance to (*a*) Scholasticism. (*b*) University life.
      (*c*) Peter Lombard. (R., 209–210; B. and M., 519–520.)
      (*d*) Aquinas.
      (*e*) Scotus. (Emerton, *Med. Eur.*, 464.)
   3. Roger Bacon.

III. Universities.
   1. Origin: connection with cathedral schools — influence of great teachers.
   2. Leading universities: Bologna — Paris.
   3. Organization. (*a*) Influence of guild idea. (M., 310, n. 6.)
      (*b*) Faculties and Nations.
      (*c*) Flexibility. (R. 271.)
   4. Curriculum: Seven Liberal Arts.
      (*a*) Trivium. (1) Grammar. (2) Rhetoric. (3) Dialectic.
      (*b*) Quadrivium. (1) Arithmetic. (2) Geometry. (3) Astronomy. (4) Music.
   5. Methods of study. (Compayré, 183–191.)
   6. Student life and customs. (Compayré, 263–287; Rashdall, II, part 2, pp. 593–712.)

XXIX. CAPETIAN FRANCE — INTRODUCTORY LECTURE. THE PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION

The student should study this outline before coming to class and should in addition receive Syllabus XXX as an assignment.

I. Present Syllabus the first chapter in story of construction of modern states, emerging from chaos of ninth and tenth centuries.
   1. Starting point — Verdun, 843, foreshadowing future states.
   2. France, 843–888 — under Carolingian misrule.
   3. France, 888–987 — century of Carolingian and Capetian alternation.

II. Outline of the development of Monarchy in France, 987–1789.
   1. Fundamental fact of earliest Capetian history, — feudalism triumphant.
      (*a*) Weakness of king : strength of opponents.
      (*b*) Characteristic feature — monarchy *vs.* aristocracy.
   2. Course of development.
      (*a*) Development of an Absolute Monarchy — work of Louis VI, Philip II, Louis IX, and Philip IV.
      (*b*) Absolute Monarchy next limited by relics of feudalism and by the agents (institutions) through which it works.
      (*c*) Monarchy overthrows Limiting Agents and becomes Tyranny. (Bourbons.)
      (*d*) Monarchy overthrown by Revolution of 1789.

III. Capetians as feudal kings : double character of their power.
   1. Dukes of France — basis of effective power.
   2. Kings of France — extent of their power and its limitations. (A., 55–56 ; B. and M., 391–392.)

IV. Services of Capetian kings to France : their Problem and its Solution.
   1. Basic Fact — Existence of Feudalism.
      (*a*) Geographical subdivision of France into independent fragments.
      (*b*) Corresponding subdivision of general authority in France.
   2. Problem : reconstruction of a unified France : by double process —
      (*a*) Reconstruction of geographical unity = territorial consolidation.
      (*b*) Construction of royal absolutism and institutions to match = institutional consolidation.
   3. Solution : Capetian kings do much to settle both problems.
      (*a*) Geographical.
         (1) Essentially solved by Capetians (arms, policy, marriage) before the Hundred Years' War.
         (2) Completed by Valois between 1453 and 1491, after Hundred Years' War.
      (*b*) Institutional.
         (1) Foundations firmly laid by Capetians — especially by Louis IX and Philip IV.
         (2) Continued, under varying conditions, for four centuries more.

V. Method of study to be pursued by Class in following lessons : discover and state clearly the gradual progress made in the two lines of development above, and particularly the services of each of the following monarchs : Louis VI, Philip II, Louis IX, and Philip IV.

XXX. CAPETIAN FRANCE. PART I — TO THE ACCESSION OF PHILIP AUGUSTUS. FOUNDATION OF THE MONARCHY — BEGINNINGS OF STRUGGLE AGAINST ANGEVIN EMPIRE

Readings: *A., 54-63, 71-72, 73-81, 106-107; R., 120-127; M., 391-393; R.R., I, 194-196, 200-203, 205. Adams, *M. and M.*, 95-96, 124-126; B. and M., 391-404; West, *Modern History*, 51-55, 163-164; Thatcher and Schwill, 156-163, 484, 487; Duruy, 174-180, 341-351; Duruy, *France*, 105-110, 139-147; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 398-420; Adams, *Civilization*, 183-187, 311-316; Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, 66-95, 274-290; Hassall, *French People*, Chaps. IV, V; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chap. I (entire Capetian period).

Draw a map, showing location of principal feudal territories in the middle of the twelfth century.

I. France in the tenth century: general condition.
   1. Substitution of Capetian for Carolingian dynasty.
      (*a*) Former's origin: early services: original possessions: title.
      (*b*) Hugh Capet and the acquisition of the royal title.
      (*c*) Original sources of the power of the Capetian dynasty.
      (*d*) Circumstances which facilitated its maintenance and growth. (R., 125; M., 391-392.)
   2. Formation of independent fiefs — foundation of territorial problem.
      (*a*) Name and locate the principal.

II. Periods of Capetian rule (987-1328).
   1. The First Four, 987-1108.
      (*a*) General character of the period.
      (*b*) Relations of France and Normandy — as suggested by dates 911, 1066, 1205.
   2. Formation of the Absolute Monarchy, 1108-1314.

      A. Louis VI.
         (1) Place in French history.
         (2) Louis and the Duchy of France: relation of his work there to the future development of the Kingdom.
         (3) Louis and the Kingdom.
            (*a*) Extension of royal authority — how?
            (*b*) Relations with Normandy and Aquitaine.

      B. Louis VII (1137-1180).
         (1) His two mistakes.
         (2) Beginnings of Angevin-Capetian direct rivalry — most important event of reign.
            (*a*) Occasion.
            (*b*) Extent of Angevin Empire and names of French provinces.
               (1) Danger to the Capetian power.
               (2) Why did France *not* become Angevin?

Dates: 987, 1108, 1328.

XXXI. CAPETIAN FRANCE. PART II — FORMATION OF ABSOLUTE MONARCHY CONTINUED (1180–1285)

Readings: A., 81–96; R., 125–131; M., 366–367, 391–393; R.R., I, 209–212, 216–218. Putzger, map 17; Adams, *M. and M.*, 126–130; B. and M., 404–420, and in Chap. XXVI, §§ 4, 11–15, 34; West, *Modern History*, 142–143, 146, 163–168; Thatcher and Schwill, 487–502; Duruy, 351–368; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. XXIII, XXIV; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 420–433; Adams, *Civilization*, 316, 328; Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, 290–294, 393–427; *Hassall, *French People*, Chap. VI (Toulouse); **Hutton, *Philip Augustus*; **Perry, *St. Louis*.

I. Formation of the Absolute Monarchy, continued.

C. Philip II, Augustus (1180–1223).
1. Character.
2. Place in the development of the Monarchy and the Kingdom.
3. Territorial extension of France: the Capetian-Angevin struggle.
   (*a*) Philip *vs.* Henry II and Richard I — in how far successful?
   (*b*) Philip *vs.* John.
      (1) The first struggle.
         (*a*) Occasion.
         (*b*) John's misdeeds.
         (*c*) Legality of Philip's action.
         (*d*) Provinces acquired by Philip.
            (1) Names.
            (2) Comparative extent and importance.
      (2) The second struggle — Bouvines. (*a*) Date.
         (*b*) Importance to
            (1) France.
            (2) Empire.
            (3) England.
   (*c*) Summary of Philip's territorial gains.
4. Institutional development of the Monarchy.
   (*a*) Organization of new territory — *Baillis* and *sénéchaux*.

D. Louis VIII — Appanages: results. 1. Immediate. (B. and M., 415, 422.)
2. Ultimate. (R., 128, 299.)

E. Louis IX (1226–1270) — the "French Justinian."
1. Feudal rebellions of minority and on accession: results.
2. Territorial consolidation — relations with Aragon and England.
3. Administrative consolidation.
   (*a*) Relation of personal character to the work.
   (*b*) Development of
      (1) Judicial Administration: three courts.
      (2) Legal theory of royal power: appeals.
      (3) Administrative power: *Enquêteurs*.
4. Place in French history.

F. Philip III — acquisition of Toulouse: means?

Dates: 1214, 1270.

XXXII. CAPETIAN FRANCE. PART III — PHILIP IV. MONARCHY AND PAPACY IN CONFLICT

Readings: A., 96–107; R., 131–132, 279–280, 303–306; M., 263–264, 393–396; R.R., I, 346–348, Chap. XXI (in part). Pa. Reprints, Vol. III, No. 6, and Henderson, *Documents*, 432–437, print the Bulls *Clericis Laicos* and *Unam Sanctam*. Adams, *M. and M.*, 129–130, 183; West, *Modern History*, 179–181; Thatcher and Schwill, 502–510, 582–586; Duruy, 367–384, 506–507; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. XXVI, XXVII; Adams, *Civilization*, 325–331, 393–397; Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, Chap. III; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. VII; Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. XI, Chap. VIII (Philip *vs.* Boniface), Bk. XII, Chaps. I, II (Templars); ** Lea, *History of Inquisition*, Vol. III, 238–333 (Templars); Poole, *Wycliffe and the Movement for Reform*, 1–22; Barry, *Papal Monarchy*.

I. Formation of Absolute Monarchy, completed.

G. Philip IV, the Fair (1285–1314).
1. General character of reign: place in French history.
2. Territorial consolidation.
3. Administrative consolidation. (*a*) Taxation and Finance.
   (*b*) Estates General.
   (*c*) Constant action of absolute sovereign.
4. Taxation. (*a*) Inadequacy of ancient feudal income: why?
   (*b*) Changes in (1) Substance of taxes.
   (2) Mode of collection.
   (*c*) Taxation of Church: result?
5. Philip IV and the Papacy: Boniface VIII.
   (*a*) The conflict as representative of one phase of struggle of growing nations with national aims and rights against the international ecclesiastical state maintained by the Pope. (R., 303–304.)
   (*b*) The contest.
      1. Occasion: its character as inevitable.
      2. Weapons of each side.
         (*a*) Papal-bulls *Clericis Laicos* and *Unam Sanctam*.
         (*b*) Royal. (1) Export of gold.
         (2) National support — Estates General (1302).
         (*a*) Their composition.
         (*b*) Present and future importance.
         (3) Anagni.
      3. Outcome and effects.
         (*a*) On papacy. (1) Babylonian Captivity.
         (2) Conciliar Idea. (A., 100.)
         (*b*) On France. (1) Triumph of national principle over papal.
         (2) Institutional.
         (3) Knights Templars.
6. Philip's importance to (*a*) French and (*b*) World history.
7. International alliances in days of Philip IV: future importance.
8. Brief summary, showing supplementary relations of work of
   (*a*) Louis VI. (*c*) Louis IX.
   (*b*) Philip II. (*d*) Philip IV.

II. France 1314–1328: the Salic law.
Date: 1302.

XXXIII. HUNDRED YEARS' WAR: FIRST PERIOD — TO THE TREATY OF BRÉTIGNY

Readings: A., 104–106, 108–119; R., 277, 279–280, 281–288; M. 376–380; R.R., I, Chap. XX (in part). Putzger, maps 18 and 21 *b*; Pa. Reprints, Vol. II, No. 5, pp. 1–3, and Whitcomb, *Source-Book of the Italian Renaissance*, pp. 15–18 (accounts of Black Death); Adams, *M. and M.*, 130–134 (entire war); Thatcher and Schwill, 527–531; Duruy, 392–405; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. XXVIII, XXIX; Adams, *Civilization*, 331–334; Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, 66–90. The following references cover the entire war: Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chaps. II, III; Kitchin, *France*, Vol. I, 391–557; Masson, *Mediæval France*; Freeman, *Historical Geography of Europe*, 327–343, and Plate XXIV of the *Atlas*; **Oman, *Art of War, The Middle Ages* (for military history of early part of war and especially for causes of English military superiority). **Froissart, *Chronicles of England and France* (specially recommended); *Gasquet, *The Great Pestilence*, 34–57, 194–219.

I. Causes of Hundred Years' War (1338–1453).
  1. Territorial.
    (*a*) English possessions in France.
    (*b*) English imperial policy *vs.* Scotland.
    (*c*) Relative importance of territorial cause.
  2. Commercial — Flanders, its connection with (*a*) England. (*b*) France.
  3. Dynastic — House of Valois *vs.* Edward III.
    (*a*) Salic law.
    (*b*) Why Edward claimed crown.

II. First Period of War, 1338–1360: Edward III *vs.* Philip VI and John II.
  1. Military operations.
    (*a*) First two campaigns — results.
    (*b*) Third campaign — Invasion of Normandy.
      (1) Crécy — date and importance.
      (2) Calais — date and importance.
      } (Oman, 600–615; Froissart, I, 160–169.)
    (*c*) Black Prince in Aquitaine: Poitiers and its reaction on France. (Oman, 618–636; Froissart, I, 209–226.)
    (*d*) Causes of England's military superiority.
    *(*e*) Causes of England's ultimate failure in the war.
  2. Weakness of France under John II (1350–1364).
    (*a*) John's character.
    (*b*) Destructive nature of warfare.
    (*c*) Free Companies.
    (*d*) Peasant revolts — *Jacquerie.*
    (*e*) Black Death (1348–1349) — an economic turning point in Middle Ages.
  3. Attempted constitutional changes, 1355–1358.
    (*a*) Basis and essential nature.
    (*b*) Reform-programme of Estates General.
      (1) Etienne Marcel and Paris mob. (Kitchin, I, 433–448.)
      (2) "Great Ordinance" of 1357.
      (3) Reaction — reasons for failure of Estates General.
    (*c*) Contrast Estates General of France with Parliament of England.
  4. Treaty of Brétigny, 1360.
  5. Territorial acquisition of Philip VI in 1349. (Putzger, map 21 *b*.)

Dates: 1338–1453, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1356.

XXXIV. HUNDRED YEARS' WAR: SECOND AND THIRD PERIODS

Readings: A., 119–135; R., 287–288, 291–295, 298–299; M., 380–384; R.R., I, Chap. XX (in part). Putzger, map 18; Thatcher and Schwill, 531–535, 542–543; Duruy, 405–432, 437–442; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. XXX–XXXIII; Adams, *Civilization*, 334–338; Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, 90–97, 315–360; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. VIII. For Joan of Arc, see F. C. Lowell, *Joan of Arc*; Lea, *History of the Inquisition*, Vol. III, 338–378; Lang, *The Valet's Tragedy and Other Studies*, 104–126, 193–227. Church, *Henry V*; Kingsford, *Henry V*. For further references, see previous Syllabus.

I. Second Period of War, 1360–1422.
  1. Interval of French recovery (1360–1380): Charles V, the Wise.
    (*a*) Relation of war in Spain to recovery of France.
    (*b*) New military policy of France. (1) New tactics and leaders — Bertrand du Guesclin.
      (2) New army — feudal organization discarded.
    (*c*) New financial system based on new principle.
    (*d*) Gradual recovery of provinces held by English.
    (*e*) Charles V's services to France.
  2. France under Charles VI (1380–1422).
    (*a*) General character of period: causes.
    (*b*) The new (princely) feudalism — basis and results. (A., 124, 137; R., 299.)
    (*c*) Growing power of Burgundy.
    (*d*) Civil war — Burgundians *vs.* Orleanists (Armagnacs).
      (1) Importance as to France and to England.
    (*e*) Renewed English invasion. (1) Title of Henry V to French crown.
      (2) Agincourt (1415).
      (3) Anglo-Burgundian alliance — importance.
      (4) Treaty of Troyes (1420).

II. Third Period of War, 1422–1453: Charles VII, the Victorious (1422–1461).
  1. Course of war to 1428.
    (*a*) Relative position and resources of (1) English.
      (2) Dauphin (explain title).
    (*b*) Siege of Orleans.
  2. Joan of Arc.
    (*a*) Early life in Domremy.
    (*b*) Her mission: reasons for her success.
    (*c*) Capture, trial, death.
    (*d*) Services to France.
  3. Closing years of Charles VII.
    (*a*) Military success accompanied by territorial gains.
      (1) General causes of English weakness and French strength.
      (2) Breach of Anglo-Burgundian alliance (1435).
      (3) End of war. (*a*) Provinces gained.
        (*b*) Calais.
    (*b*) Reconstruction of royal power (1439–1461).
      (1) Repression of new feudalism.
      (2) Great Ordinance (1439): Reorganization of army and finance.
        (*a*) *Taille*, nature, purpose, use.
        (*b*) Relation to (1) Military system.
          (2) Royal power.
          (3) Estates General.
    *(*c*) Economic recovery — to Age of Italian Wars.

Dates: 1420, 1428, 1453.

XXXV. PROGRESS OF FRANCE TOWARDS TERRITORIAL UNITY AND CENTRALIZED MONARCHY UNDER THE HOUSE OF VALOIS, 1328–1491 — LOUIS XI

Readings: A., 136–144; R., 299–302; M., 397–398; R.R., I, Chap. XX (in part). *West, *Modern History*, 163–168; Thatcher and Schwill, 542–543, 573–574; Duruy, 437–442; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. XXXIV–XXXV; Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 8–26; Lodge, *Close of Middle Ages*, 361–393; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. IX; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chap. IV; **Kirk, *History of Charles the Bold*; **Philip de Commines, *Memoirs* (Bohn) — contemporary.

I. Summarize
   1. Progress towards territorial consolidation of France during the war.
   2. Progress towards administrative consolidation during the war.
      (*a*) Collapse of feudal organization — John II. Why?
      (*b*) Failure of Estates General and constitutional régime. Why?
      (*c*) Charles V: new military and financial systems.
      (*d*) Charles VI: Retrogression — New Feudalism, basis, types, results.
      (*e*) Charles VII: Great Ordinance of 1439 — substance and importance.

II. Reign of Louis XI (1461–1483).
   1. Career as Dauphin.
   2. Personal character: methods. (Kirk, I, 186–237; Commines, II, 70–84.)
   3. End of the New Feudalism.
      (*a*) Contest with Charles the Bold of Burgundy.
         (1) Growth and power of Burgundy.
            (*a*) Origin — territorial and constitutional.
            (*b*) Accretions before accession of Charles the Bold.
            (*c*) Characteristics and importance.
         (2) Charles the Bold: character and plans. (Kirk, II, 347–430.)
         (3) The struggle.
            (*a*) League of Common Weal.
            (*b*) Charles *vs.* Lorraine and Swiss: his fate.
         (4) Fate of Charles's possessions.
      (*b*) Ruin of princely houses, 1473–1481.
   4. Triumph of the Monarchy.
      (*a*) Territorial consolidation under Louis XI.
      (*b*) Administrative consolidation under Louis XI.
   5. Transitional character of reign.
      (*a*) Louis last feudal, and first modern, king of France.
      (*b*) Change in character of nobility. (A., 155–156.)
      (*c*) France begins to look abroad.

III. Acquisition of Brittany (1491).

IV. Review steps by which Ile de France becomes France, territorially. (Use Adams' *French Nation*, noting the time, circumstance, and method by which the *principal* provinces were *finally* acquired. Tables in Kitchin's *History of France*, Vol. I, 186–187, may prove useful.)

V. Review stages in centralization of power in hands of Monarchy.

XXXVI. THE RENAISSANCE. PART I — POLITICAL BACKGROUND, NATURE AND ORIGINS

Readings: R., 321–330; M. 295–302, 305, 324–335; R.R., I, Chap. XXII (in part). West, *Modern History*, 127–129, 191–205, 209; *Thatcher and Schwill, 451–480, 616–620; Duruy, Chaps. XVI, XXIX and 531–534; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 56–66; Adams, *Civilization*, 364–374, 377–378; Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, Chaps. VIII, XII–XIV; Ewart, *Cosimo de' Medici*; ** Armstrong, *Lorenzo de' Medici*; Weil, *Venice*; Duffy, *Tuscan Republics*; ** Symonds, *Introduction to the Study of Dante*. The following references cover the entire intellectual movement in Italy: Adams, *M. and M.*, 159–171; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 138–159; ** Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, Chap. XXII; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. I, Chaps. IV–VIII and especially XVI. Standard works are Burckhardt, *Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy*, and ** Symonds, *The Renaissance in Italy* (7 vols.). The following contain the most adequate expression, by contemporaries, of the Renaissance spirit: ** Robinson and Rolfe, *Petrarch, the First Modern Scholar and Man of Letters*; ** Symonds, *Life of Benvenuto Cellini*; ** Castiglione, *The Book of the Courtier*; Machiavelli, *The Prince*.

I. Political background of the Renaissance in Italy.
   1. Political zones in Italy.
   2. Characteristic features of Italian city-states.
      (*a*) Commercial basis: commercial rivalry: trade wars.
      (*b*) Internal party strife: Guelfs *vs.* Ghibellines.
      (*c*) Rise of despots: condottieri.
      (*d*) Culture and art in relation to politics.
   3. Political types.
      (*a*) Venice — Aristocratic republic. Characteristics?
      (*b*) Milan — Despotism. The Visconti: rise of the Sforzas.
      (*c*) Florence — Industrial democracy. The Medici — rise and nature of their power.

II. What the Renaissance was.
   1. Its transitional character.
   2. Use of terms — Renaissance, Revival of Learning, Humanism. Distinguish and define.
   *3. Michelet's formula — expand: "The greatest achievements of the Renaissance were the discovery of the world and the discovery of man." (Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy*, Vol. I, 15 ff.)
   4. Bases — Antiquity and Nature.
   5. Agents — Literature and Art.

III. Origins of the Renaissance.
   1. Outgrowth of mediæval conditions.
   2. Limitations of Scholasticism — Matter and Method.
   3. Influence of vernacular literatures.
   4. The Crusades — direct route to Renaissance geographically, commercially, intellectually.

IV. Why Italy became the seat of the Renaissance.

V. Greek influence — with especial reference to the relation of the Fall of Constantinople to the movement.

XXXVII. THE RENAISSANCE. PART II — THE INTELLECTUAL AND ARTISTIC MOVEMENT

Readings: R., 330–347; M., 335–361; R.R., I, Chap. XXII (in part). ** Whitcomb, *Source-Book of the Italian Renaissance*; * Whitcomb, *Source-Book of the German Renaissance*, 1–11; Adams, *M. and M.*, 165–171; West, *Modern History*, 205–218; Thatcher and Schwill, 619–657; Duruy, 457–459; Duruy, *France*, Chap. XLII (for Renaissance in France); Adams, *Civilization*, 374–388; Schaff, *The Renaissance*; Pater, *The Renaissance*. For biographical material, see * Oliphant, *Makers of Florence*, and also *Makers of Venice*; Lilly, *Renaissance Types*; * Gardner, *Dante*; ** Creighton, *Historical Essays and Reviews*; ** Robinson and Rolfe's *Petrarch*, especially 59–76; ** Villari, *Life and Times of Savonarola*, and his *Life and Times of Machiavelli*; * Morley, *Machiavelli*; Kuhns, *The Great Poets of Italy*. For the artistic movement: ** Crowe and Cavalcaselle, *History of Painting in Italy* (Douglas' Edition); Ruskin, *Mornings in Florence*; * Wölfflin, *The Art of the Italian Renaissance*; ** Vasari, *Lives of the Painters*. For other references, see previous Syllabus.

I. Types of the literary Renaissance.
   1. Dante (1265).
   2. Petrarch (1304) the first modern man: the Humanist, lover of antiquity.
      (*a*) Various lines of his activity.
      (*b*) Sources of his influence.
      (*c*) Petrarch as the epitome of the Renaissance.
   3. Boccaccio, the philologist.
   4. Laurentius Valla, the critical scholar.
   5. Machiavelli, the apostle of the state. (M., 430–431.)

II. Permanent foundation and diffusion of the literary Renaissance.
   Patronage — Collection of Manuscripts — Foundation of Libraries — Academies — Printing.

III. Types of the artistic Renaissance.
   1. Painting — Giotto, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian.
   2. Sculpture — Donatello, Luca della Robbia, Michael Angelo.
   3. Leonardo da Vinci, universal genius.

IV. Characteristic features of the Renaissance.
   1. Revival of antiquity.
   2. Individualism.
   3. Rationalism: acceptance of reason, rejection of "authority."
   4. Evolution of critical spirit and critical method. [Scientific side.]
   5. Appreciation of value and uses of present life: rejection of ascetic ideal.
   6. Culture the ideal of the Italian Humanist.

V. Renaissance in Italy and in Northern Europe contrasted.
   1. Italy forged the tools: Northern Europe used them — for Italy perfects only painting and sculpture.
   2. Italy, pagan Renaissance; Northern Europe, Christian.
   3. Italy, movement in upper classes — aristocratic; Germany, movement democratic, largely through influence of
      (*a*) Universities — seats of the movement.
      (*b*) Printing — wide diffusion of knowledge.

XXXVIII. THE RENAISSANCE. PART III — THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND COSMOGRAPHICAL RENAISSANCE

Readings: R., 347–352; Myers, *Modern Age*, 1–21; R.R., I, Chap. XXII (in part). Putzger, map 39; Adams, *M. and M.*, 173–182; West, *Modern History*, 218–223; Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 4–11; Duruy, 533–534; *Duruy, *Modern Times*, 118–159; Adams, *Civilization*, 388–391; Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 97–103; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. I, Chap. I; **Fiske, *Discovery of America*; **Beazley, *Henry the Navigator*; Major, *Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator*; Stephens, *Portugal*; Harrisse, *Discovery of North America*; Lives of *Columbus* by Winsor, Irving, C. K. Adams, Markham; Bourne, *Essays in Historical Criticism*, Nos. 6 and 7; Draper, *Intellectual Development of Europe*, Vol. II, Chaps. V, VIII; *Kuno Fischer, *History of Modern Philosophy*, Vol. I, 121–136.

I. The Geographical Renaissance.
   - *1. Begins with Arab Conquests.
   - 2. Continues with Crusades and Travels in Asia: Marco Polo.
   - 3. Causes of the Voyages at end of fifteenth century; the goal and routes.
   - 4. Part played by chief exploring nations.
     - (*a*) Portugal — Henry the Navigator, Diaz, Vasco da Gama.
     - (*b*) Spain — Columbus, Magellan, Balboa, Cortez, Pizarro.
     - (*c*) England — John and Sebastian Cabot (Myers, 93), Drake, Raleigh.
   - 5. Results — political and economic.

II. The Cosmographical Renaissance.
   - 1. Copernicus — his work and its results.
     - (*a*) Scientific.
     - (*b*) Ecclesiastical.
   - 2. Galileo.
   - 3. Sir Isaac Newton.

III. Notable inventions of the Renaissance epoch, and their relation to the various movements.

XXXIX. THE PAPACY IN THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES — THE BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY, THE GREAT SCHISM, AND THE CONCILIAR MOVEMENT

Readings: R., 303–320, 362; M., 262–269, 426–429; A., 100–101; R.R., I, Chap. XXI. Pa. Reprints, Vol. II, No. 5, pp. 9–14 (Wyclif); Vol. III, No. 6, pp. 27–33 (Constance); ** Whitcomb, *Source-Book of Italian Renaissance*, 41–47 (Trial of Jerome of Prague at Constance); Adams, *M. and M.*, 183–188; West, *Modern History*, 179–183; Thatcher and Schwill, 568–571, 576–582, 631–633; Duruy, 473–475 and Chap. XXXII; Adams, *Civilization*, Chap. XVI; Lodge, *Close of Middle Ages*, Chaps. IX–XI; *Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. XVI; Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Chap. IX; Sohm, *Church History*, 129–145; Trench, *Mediæval Church History*, Chaps. XIX–XXII; Creighton, *History of the Papacy during the Reformation*, Vol. I, 29–50, 302–361; Vol. II, 329–344; Vol. III, 215–248; Pastor, *History of the Popes*, Vol. I, 1–56, 117–174; Vol. V, 1–226 (Catholic). For Wyclif, see Lorimer's translation and abridgment of ** Lechler's standard work, *John Wiclif and his English Precursors*, Vol. I, 193–215; Vol. II, 298–317; ** R. L. Poole, *Wycliffe and the Movements for Reform*, Chaps. I, III, VII, IX–XII; ** Sergeant, *John Wyclif*, 22–39, 40–58, 141–156. On the Council of Constance and John Huss, see Wylie, *Council of Constance to the Death of John Hus*, and ** Lea, *Inquisition*, Vol. II, Chaps. VII, VIII. For Rienzi, Milman, *Latin Christianity*, Bk. XII, Chap. X.

*I. Connection of papal triumph, with French aid, over Hohenstaufen, through the Babylonian Captivity, Great Schism, and Conciliar Movement to the Lutheran revolt.

II. Humiliation of the Papacy: Boniface VIII *vs.* Philip IV.
  1. Occasion.
  2. Anagni — contrast with Papal Jubilee of 1300 and Canossa.

III. Babylonian Captivity (1309–1377).
  1. French policy and influence.
  2. Removal of Papacy to Avignon: immediate results on
    (*a*) Papacy in its relations to (1) Rome — Rienzi.
      (2) Nations.
    (*b*) Papal finance: chief abuses developed.
  3. Religious revolts within the Nations.
    (*a*) England: Wyclif — reform-programme, relation to Huss and Luther.
    (*b*) Bohemia: Huss. (1) Connection of religious with racial difficulties.
      (2) Hussite War — * its results as late as Luther's day.

IV. The Great Schism (1378–1417). (Pastor, I, 117–174.)
  1. Its effect on religious life and on the prestige of the Papacy.
  2. Fundamental question which it raised.

V. The Conciliar Movement.
  1. Conflicting theories.
  2. Influence of University of Paris.
  3. The three great Councils. (*a*) Problems before each.
    (*b*) Outcome of their efforts.

VI. The Papacy in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.
  1. The Papacy and the Renaissance.
  2. Dominance of Italian political interests.

Dates: 1309–1377, 1417.

XL. THE MONGOLS AND THE OTTOMAN TURKS

Readings: M., 270–283, 424–425; R., 517–518. Putzger, map 38; West, *Modern History*, 184–187; Duruy, 492–503; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 67–74; Lodge, *Close of Middle Ages*, Chap. XXI; Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, Vol. VII, Chaps. LXIV–LXVIII; Oman, *Byzantine Empire*, Chap. XXVI; Creasy, *History of the Ottoman Turks*; Freeman, *Ottoman Power in Europe*; Holden, *Mogul Emperors of Hindustan*; Howorth, *History of the Mongols from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century*, 4 vols. (standard); Pears, *Destruction of the Greek Empire and the Story of the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks*; Mijatovich, *Constantine, the last Emperor of the Greeks, or the Conquest of Constantinople by the Turks.*

I. General characteristics and results of Invasions of Civilized Europe, prior to First Crusade, by
   1. Germans.
   2. Saracens.
   3. Turanians.

II. Mongol Conquests.
   1. Rise and foundation of their power: Jenghiz Khan, Oktai, Kublai Khan, Tamerlane, Baber.
   2. Historical results.
      (*a*) Asiatic.
      (*b*) European.

III. Foundation of Ottoman Empire.
   1. Ottoman Turks — origin, name, Asiatic conquests.
   2. Foundation of Turkey in Europe.
      (*a*) Invasions of fourteenth century; Janizaries.
      (*b*) Bajazet I.
         (1) Christian Crusade — Nicopolis.
         (2) Angora — date and importance.
      (*c*) Fall of Constantinople: Mohammed II.
   *3. Culmination of Ottoman power: Solyman the Magnificent (1520–1566).

IV. Decline of Ottoman Power — development of centres of resistance.
   1. Land — Hungary, Vienna. (Siege of 1683 — terminal.)
   2. Sea — Knights of St. John, Venice, Spain. (Lepanto, 1571 — terminal.)

Dates: 1402, 1453, 1571.

XLI. EUROPE AT THE OPENING OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. RISE OF SPAIN — THE ITALIAN WARS TO THE PEACE OF NOYON

Readings: Spain: R, 356–359; M., 405–410; Myers, *Modern Age*, 60–61; A., 144; R.R., II,† . Putzger, maps 16, 20; Adams, *M. and M.*, 151–152, 191–193; West, *Modern History*, 168–170, 177–179, 187–190; Thatcher and Schwill, 479–483, 544–547; Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 13–14, 21–22; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 25–29; Duruy, 476–482; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 39–50; Tout, *Empire and Papacy*, Chap. XX; Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 91–106; Watts, *Christian Recovery of Spain*; Lane-Poole, *Moors in Spain*; Clarke, *The Cid*; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. I, Chap. XI; Walker, *The Reformation*, Chap. II; Prescott, *Ferdinand and Isabella*; ** Burke, *Spain from the Earliest Times to the Death of Ferdinand the Catholic* (Hume's edition); ** Hume, *Spain, its Greatness and Decay*, 1–33.

Italian Wars: R., 360–366; A., 143–152; M., 399–400; R.R., II, . * Adams., *M. and M.*, 193–201; Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 14–19; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 33–44; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 75–90; Duruy, *France*, Chaps., XXXVI–XXXVIII; ** Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, Chap. I; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. X; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chaps. IV, V; ** Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. I, 17–46; Kitchin, *France*, Vol. II, 115–185; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. I, Chap. IV.

† Volume II of Robinson's *Readings* in press.

I. Spain — to the Accession of Charles I [V].
  1. Period of Moorish domination (711–1492).
    (*a*) Rise of Christian kingdoms. (*c*) Iberian Peninsula in 1492.
    (*b*) Union of Castile and Aragon. (*d*) Influence of period on Spanish character and problems.
  2. Ferdinand and Isabella: Foundation of Spanish Monarchy.
    (*a*) Political unification of Iberian peninsula.
      (1) Marriage. (2) Grenada (1492). (3) Navarre (1512).
    (*b*) Religious unification of Iberian peninsula.
      (1) Purification of Spanish Church — method and importance.
      (2) Persecutions: Inquisition.
      (3) Ultimate results.
    (*c*) Establishment of centralized monarchy.
    (*d*) Expansion of Spain. (1) Naples.
      (2) New World — effect on military power.
      (3) Ferdinand's marriage-alliances.
  3. Describe the series of intermarriages which culminated in the (*a*) person, and (*b*) possessions, of Charles V.

II. Period of Italian Wars, 1494–1516. (Adams, *M. and M.*, 193–198, 200–201.)
  1. Political condition of Italy. (*a*) The five states: characteristics of each.
    (*b*) Double claim of the French.
  2. French Invasions.
    (*a*) Invasion of Naples by Charles VIII — Typical.
      (1) Occasion and his aims.
      (2) Course of Invasion. (*a*) Savonarola.
        (*b*) Alexander VI and Cæsar Borgia.
      (3) Results.
    (*b*) Invasions of Louis XII.
      (1) Objects and results.
      (2) Policy and aims of Julius II. (*a*) League of Cambray. (*b*) Holy League.
      (3) Successes of Ferdinand the Catholic.
    (*c*) First Invasion of Francis I.
      (1) Marignano. (2) Concordat of Bologna. (3) Condition of Italy, 1516.

Dates: 1494, 1515.

XLII. EUROPE AT THE OPENING OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. THE EMPIRE — PART I: POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Readings: R., 354–356, 358–360, 371–375; M., 416–418, 421–422; A., 141; R.R., II, . Putzger, maps 18, 21; Henderson, *Documents*, 220–261 (Golden Bull); West, *Modern History*, 171–173; Thatcher and Schwill, 572–575; Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 11–14; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 14–21; Duruy, 460–475; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 51–55; *Seebohm, *Era of Protestant Revolution*, 27–35, 57–68; **Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, Chap. XVII; Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, 106–128: **Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chaps. XIV, XVII; **Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, 228–233, 246–250; Lewis, *Germany*, 287–310; Taylor, *Germany*, 246–254; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. I, Chap. IX; Leger, *History of Austro-Hungary* (Translation by Hill), Chaps. X, XVI, 251–255.

* I. Characteristics.
  1. Formation of Absolute Monarchies. (*a*) Examples. (*b*) Exceptions.
  2. International Wars.

* II. Imperial conditions compared with European.
  1. Contrast with France, England, Spain. Compare with Italy.
  2. Centralizing tendency — felt only by separate principalities — Hapsburgs.

III. Political conditions in the Empire = *Political* background of the Reformation.
  1. Rise and development of House of Hapsburg.
     (*a*) Original possessions and early acquisitions.
     (*b*) Stages in development represented by (1) Rudolf I.
     (2) Albert II.
     (3) Frederic III — Austria a grand-duchy.
     (*c*) Title to the Empire, 1438–1806.
  2. Weakness of central power.
     (*a*) Causes.
     (*b*) Imperial Constitution. (1) Basis: Elective System — the Golden Bull.
     (2) Diet: composition and powers.
     (*c*) Practical limitations.
     (1) Financial, military, judicial.
     (2) Distinguish between power of *Emperor* and power of *Arch-duke of Austria*.
  3. Maximilian I (1493–1519).
     (*a*) Attempts at constitutional reform.
     (*b*) Marriage policy and its success. (1) Burgundian. (2) Spanish.
  4. Imperial Election of 1519. (*a*) Candidates.
     (*b*) Attitude of Pope Leo X.
     (*c*) Election of Charles V: possessions, titles.

IV. Social conditions in Empire = *Social* background of the Reformation.
  1. Class divisions and rivalries.
  * 2. Peculiarities of German feudalism. (*a*) Vast number of petty potentates.
     (*b*) Ecclesiastical nobility.
     (*c*) Sovereign powers of nobles.
  3. Classes. (*a*) Upper Nobility — lay and ecclesiastical.
     (*b*) Towns and Free Cities.
     (*c*) Lower Nobility — the Knights.
     (*d*) Peasants. (1) Especially oppressed by Church.
     * (2) Rebellion their sole remedy. (*a*) No redresser of wrongs exists.
     (*b*) Remnants of Hussite movement.
     (*c*) Signs of coming revolution.

XLIII. EUROPE AT THE OPENING OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. THE EMPIRE — PART II: RELIGIOUS AND INTELLECTUAL CONDITIONS AT EVE OF REFORMATION

Readings: R., 375–386; Myers, *Modern Age*, 25–34; R.R., II, . Pa. Reprints, Vol. II, No. 6; ** Whitcomb, *Source-Book of the German Renaissance*, 1–11, 35–39, 47–62, 62–80; Schwill, 27–33; ** Adams, *Civilization*, 378–385; * Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, 148–153; ** Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, 233–250; Sohm, *Church History*, 146–153; ** *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. I, 682 ff. (by H. C. Lea); Whitcomb, *Select Colloquies of Erasmus*; Nichols, *Epistles of Erasmus*; Erasmus, *Praise of Folly*; ** Emerton, *Erasmus*; Froude, *Times of Erasmus and Luther* (*Short Studies*, First Series); Lilly, *Renaissance Types*, Chaps. III–V; Freytag, *Pictures of German Life*, Vol. I, Chap. III; Beard, *Martin Luther*, Chaps. II, III; ** Janssen, *History of the German People* (Catholic), Vol. II, 285–302.

I. The Church in Germany.
  * 1. Worldly character and temporal power of German bishops.
  2. Enthusiasm for externalities of religion.
    (*a*) Ceremonial and relics.
    (*b*) Efficacy of outward acts.
    (*c*) "Treasury of good works."
  3. Demand for a more spiritual religion.
    *(*a*) Sects, censuring externalities.
    (*b*) Signs of Lutheran era.
    (*c*) Attitude of Humanists.

II. The Renaissance in Germany.
  1. Characteristics.
    (*a*) Contrasts with Italian Renaissance. (Syllabus XXXVII, § V.)
    (*b*) Practical and pedagogical character.
    (*c*) National tendencies.
  2. Humanists and the Old Learning: Reuchlin controversy: issues and importance.
  3. Humanists and the Church: the work of Ulrich von Hutten.
  4. Erasmus: character, aims, achievements.
    (*a*) Reconstruction of primitive Christianity: by what works?
    (*b*) Teacher of practical Christianity: in what works?
    (*c*) Attitude toward religious reform, and especially Luther.

III. Germany the seat of a national reaction against the Papacy.
  1. Basis — largely financial: chief abuses?
  2. Part played by
    (*a*) Princes.
    (*b*) Humanists.
    (*c*) People.

XLIV. MARTIN LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION THROUGH THE DIET OF WORMS

Readings: R., 210–213; 387–404; Myers, 26–29, 33–42; R.R., II, . Pa. Reprints, Vol. II, No. 6; Adams, *M. and M.*, 203–210; West, *Modern History*, 228–231; Schwill, 33–37; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 53–58; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 160–166; Emerton, *Mediæval Europe*, 542–545; Seebohm, *Protestant Revolution*, 97–135; Adams, *Civilization*, 416–436; Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, 145–160; Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, 251–284; Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, 1–47, 72–87; Walker, *The Reformation*, Chaps. I, III; Sohm, *Church History*, 153–169; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. II, Chaps. IV, V; Fisher, *The Reformation*; Lives of *Martin Luther* by Jacobs, Köstlin, Freytag, and ** Charles Beard; Freytag, *Pictures of German History*, Vol. I, Chaps. IV–VI; ** Wace and Buchheim, *Luther's Primary Works*; Richard, *Melanchthon*, Chaps. IV, V, VI, VIII, XII; ** Lea, *History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences*, Vol. I, Chap. VII (Power of Keys); Vol. III, Chap. I (Theories of Indulgences); Chap. VI (Purgatory); Chap. VII (Reformation); ** Janssen, *German People* (Catholic), Vols. III–IV, especially Vol. III, 156–213; Vol. IV, 143–172.

I. Ante-Lutheran reform movements.

II. Luther to the coming of Tetzel (1517).
  1. Early life as influencing later development. (*a*) Parentage and education.
     (*b*) Monastic experience.
  2. Wittenberg: "Justification by Faith."
  3. Rome journey — importance.

III. Indulgences.
  1. Theory. (*a*) Connection with Sacrament of Penance.
     (*b*) Connection with Treasury of Good Works.
  2. Practice.
  * 3. Theory and practice as related to Doctrine of Justification by Faith.
  4. Tetzel and Indulgence of 1516.

IV. Luther's Ninety-five Theses.
  1. Substance, nature, influence.
  2. The counter-attack.

V. Development of Luther's creed: the breach with Rome.
  1. Leipzig Dispute. (*a*) Luther's position.
     (*b*) Results.
  2. Crisis of 1520: excommunication — burning of the Bull.

VI. The National Movement. (Syllabus XLIII, § III.)
  1. Humanistic Alliance.
     (*a*) Common ground. (1) Hatred of monasticism and scholasticism.
     (2) National aspirations.
     (*b*) Preparative effect of Humanism for independent judgment and reception of new ideas.
     (*c*) Hutten. (1) Grounds for opposition to Rome. (*a*) Original.
     (*b*) After Leipzig Dispute.
     *(2) Practical programme — relations with Luther and Sickingen. (Häusser, 80, 83–84.)
  2. Various classes which support Luther or oppose Rome: reasons. (R., 406–407.)
     (*a*) Lay princes. (*d*) Peasants.
     (*b*) Higher ecclesiastics. (*e*) Free cities.
     (*c*) Knights.
  3. Questions. (*a*) Can movement find a national leader?
     (*b*) Can movement remain united and peaceful?

4. Expression of National Movement: Luther's Writings of 1520.
   (*a*) Address to the German nobility: a practical programme.
   (*b*) Babylonian Captivity.

VII. Diet of Worms (1521).
   1. Aleander's demands.
   2. Attitude of Charles V.
   3. Luther before the Diet.
   4. Edict of Worms. (*a*) Substance.
      (*b*) Political reasons for it.
      *(*c*) Relation to National Movement.

Dates: 1517, 1519, 1521.

XLV. REFORMATION AND REVOLUTION — KNIGHTS' WAR — PEASANTS' WAR

Readings: R., 405–415; Myers, 42–44; R.R., II, . Pa. Reprints, Vol. II, No. 6; Schwill, 37–39; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 59–61; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 165–167; **Seebohm, *Protestant Revolution*, 135–153; Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, 160–171; **Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Chaps. XII, XIII; **Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, Chaps. V–VII. For other titles, see previous Syllabus.

I. Luther's friends: Frederick the Wise of Saxony — Melanchthon.

II. Luther at the Wartburg (1521–1522).
   1. Translation of Bible — manifold importance.
   2. Radicals at Wittenberg: *connection with Peasants' War.

III. Catholic reaction: Hadrian VI and Diet of Nuremberg.

IV. United national reform movement crippled by Revolution and Rebellion.
   1. Knights' War (1522).
      (*a*) Aims and fate of the leaders.
      (*b*) Effect on
         (1) National movement.
         (2) Lutheran religious movement.
         (3) Catholic reaction: Congress of Regensburg — date and importance.
   2. Peasants' War (1525).
      (*a*) Causes: location.
      (*b*) Luther's relation to outbreak.
      (*c*) The Twelve Articles.
      (*d*) Suppression.
         (1) Method.
         (2) Luther's attitude.
      (*e*) Effects on
         (1) National movement.
         (2) Luther's relations with princes.
         (3) Catholics.
         (4) Peasants.
   3. Conclusion: Reform movement has been abandoned by Emperor; Knights and Peasants are ruined; Princes and Free Cities alone remain.

XLVI. THE REFORMATION TO THE PEACE OF AUGSBURG — POLITICAL EVENTS AND THEIR RELATION TO THE LUTHERAN REVOLT

Readings: R., 365–368, 415–420; A., 151–155; Myers, 44–46, 60–67, 70–77; R.R., II, Putzger, map 21; Pa. Reprints, Vol. III, No. 3, pp. 2–6 (Abdication of Charles V); Adams, *M. and M.*, 208–215; West, *Modern History*, 231–233; Schwill, 37, 40–46; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, Chap. III, 53–64, Chap. V, VI; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 91–117; Duruy, *France*, Chap. XXXIX, 319–320; Seebohm, *Protestant Revolution*, 132–135, 154–160, 166–171; Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, Chaps. III–V; Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Chaps. XIV, XV; Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, Chaps. IV, VIII, IX, XIV–XVII; Walker, *Reformation*, 132–146, 181–224; ** *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. II, Chaps. VI–VIII (by A. F. Pollard); Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. I, 46–64; Richard, *Melanchthon*, Chaps. XV, XVI, XXV, XXVI; Janssen, *German People*, Vols. V and VI, especially Vol. V, 1–26, 248–325; Vol. VI, 520–565; **Hume, *Spain: its Greatness and Decay*, 64–98; **Ranke, *Civil Wars and Monarchy in France*, Chap. V; **Armstrong, *The Emperor Charles V.*, 2 vols. (best in English).

I. General reasons why Charles V failed to crush Lutheran revolt.

II. French-Hapsburg rivalry: First Period — Francis I *vs.* Charles V.
  1. Causes of European scope.
  2. Territorial rivalries — lands in dispute.
  3. Italian Wars, 1522–1529.
    (*a*) Charles and Pope *vs.* Francis, 1522–1526: Pavia, date, results.
    (*b*) European reaction: Pope and Francis *vs.* Charles, 1526–1529.
      (1) First Diet of Speyer — *during* reactionary beginnings, therefore indecisive.
      (2) Charles victorious. (*a*) Sack of Rome — importance.
        (*b*) Effect on Emperor's Lutheran policy.

III. German Diets dealing with Lutheranism.
  1. First diet of Speyer (1226). (*a*) Action.
    (*b*) The principle, *Cujus regio ejus religio.*
  2. Second Diet of Speyer (1529). (*a*) Circumstances of meeting.
    (*b*) Origin of name "Protestant."
    (*c*) Siege of Vienna.
  3. Diet of Augsburg (1530). (*a*) Melanchthon and Augsburg Confession.
    (*b*) Action of the Diet.
    (*c*) Formation of Schmalkald League — importance.

IV. Solyman's movements: Peace of Nuremberg (1532).

V. Germany from Peace of Nuremberg to Peace of Augsburg (1555).
  1. Time of Protestant growth, 1532–1547.
  2. Schmalkaldic War (1547). (*a*) Issues at stake. (*b*) Maurice of Saxony.
  3. Policy of Charles V after Schmalkaldic War. (Johnson, 235.)
    *(*a*) Restoration of Church Unity — in sight through Trent.
    *(*b*) Empire to become hereditary in House of Hapsburg.
      (1) Emperor to be absolute.
      (2) Seat of power to be transferred from Germany to Spain and Italy.
    (*c*) Its collapse, 1551.
      (1) Maurice of Saxony. (3) Peace of Augsburg.
      (2) Alliance of Protestants with France (1552). (4) Abdication.

VI. Peace of Augsburg (1555). 1. Terms and importance. 2. Germs of future dissension.
Dates: 1529, 1552, 1555.

XLVII. REFORMATION BEYOND THE GERMAN BORDERS — CALVINISM

Readings: Myers, 47–49, 159–160; M., 418–420; R., 421–426, 445, 451–452; A., 164–167; R.R., II, . Pa. Reprints, Vol. III, No. 3; Adams, *M. and M.*, 217–220; West, *Modern History*, 174–176, 236–240; Thatcher and Schwill, 558–559; Schwill, 47–53; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 64–72; *Duruy, *Modern Times*, 171–179; Duruy, *France*, 333–335; Seebohm, *Protestant Revolution*, 163–166, 199–205; **Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, 117–124, 271–276, 387–389; **Häusser, *Reformation*, 125–162, 241–255; **Walker, *Reformation*, 147–180, 225–307; Sohm, 175–178; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. II, Chaps. VII, IX–XII, XVII; **Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. I, 65–79; Janssen, *German People*, Vol. V, 127–148, 221–233, 355–365. For Switzerland: Hug and Stead, *Story of Switzerland*; Dändliker, *History of Switzerland*; **Jackson, *Huldreich Zwingli*; **Jackson, *Selected Works of Huldreich Zwingli*; Baird, *Theodore Beza*. — Watson, *The Swedish Revolution under Gustavus Vasa*; Otté, *Scandinavian History*, Chaps. XVI, XVII. — Rogers, *Story of Holland*.

I. Reformation in Switzerland.
  1. Origin of Swiss confederation.
    (*a*) Cantons under the Empire.
    (*b*) Contests with
      (1) Hapsburgs.
      (2) Charles the Bold.
    (*c*) Character of population.
  2. Zwingli at Zürich.
    (*a*) Character and education.
    (*b*) Essential doctrinal peculiarities: Lord's Supper.
    (*c*) How different from Luther as Reformer.
    (*d*) Religious-political war.
      (1) Kappel.
      (2) Results of Reformation in Switzerland.
  3. Calvin at Geneva: theocratic government.

II. Reformation in France to the end of the reign of Henry II (1559).
  *1. The movement purely religious till end of Henry's reign.
  2. Origin independent of Germany: Lefèvre d'Étaples.
    (*a*) Influence of Renaissance: of Bible.
  3. Persecutions under Francis I (Waldenses) and Henry II.
  4. Rise of the Huguenot party.

III. Calvin and Presbyterianism.
  1. Calvin in France: flight to Geneva.
  2. His system.
    (*a*) Doctrine.
    (*b*) Church government.
    (*c*) "Institutes of Christianity" — importance.
  3. Calvinism as a political force. (Fiske, *Beginnings of New England*, 57–59, 61.)
    *(*a*) Individualism.
    *(*b*) Influence on religious and political freedom.
    *(*c*) Militant force of Protestant Reformation.
    (*d*) European range and leading representatives.

IV. Reformation in Holland.

V. Reformation in Scandinavia. (R., 469.)

XLVIII. THE COUNTER REFORMATION—SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF PROTESTANT REVOLUTION

Readings: Myers, 46–57; R., 437–444; R.R., II, . Pa. Reprints, Vol. II, No. 6, pp. 34–39; Adams, *M. and M.*, 220–222; West, *Modern History*, 233–235; Schwill, 53–58; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 93–100; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 189–200; Seebohm, *Protestant Revolution*, 205–214, 218–238; Adams, *Civilization*, 436–442; ** Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, 261–271, 277–281; Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, 395–421; Häusser, *Reformation*, 256–275; Walker, *Reformation*, 356–402; Sohm, *Church History*, 179–187; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. II, Chaps. XI, XVIII; Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. XVIII; ** Ward, *Counter Reformation*, especially 58–150; **Symonds, *Renaissance in Italy — Catholic Reaction*, Vol. I, Chaps. II–IV; Alzog, *Church History*, Vol. III; Waterworth's translation of *Decrees and Canons of the Council of Trent*; Froude, *Lectures on the Council of Trent*; **Sarpi, *History of the Council of Trent*; Hughes, *Loyola*; Stephen, *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography*, 100–187 (Founders of Jesuitism).

I. Beginnings of Reform within the Catholic Church.
   1. Essential nature of the Counter Reformation.
   2. Attempts at conservative reform within the Church before Luther.
   3. Effect of the Lutheran Revolt.
   4. Characteristics of the Reform Movement. (*a*) Improved character of officials. (*b*) Renewed aggressiveness. (*c*) Formation of new orders.
   5. Culmination of the Movement: Council of Trent.

II. The Society of Jesus.
   1. Origin and leaders: Loyola, Xavier.
   2. Nature of vows and discipline.
   3. Aims.
   4. Methods: educational, missionary, diplomatic.
   5. Results of their work.

III. Council of Trent (1545–1563).
   1. Object and leaders: Jesuit activity.
   2. Reform measures. (*a*) Disciplinary and administrative. (*b*) Doctrinal.
   3. Importance of its work.

IV. Agents and Sphere of Counter Reformation.
   1. Inquisition and Index.
   2. Jesuits.
   3. Political allies.
   4. Chief battlegrounds.

*V. Mutual relations of Council of Trent and Calvinism; of Calvinists and Jesuits.

VI. Summary.
   1. Relation of Renaissance to Reformation.
      (*a*) Indispensable preliminary.
         (1) Ground cleared — new ideals *vs.* old ideals.
         (2) Reconstruction of primitive Christianity possible only by
            (*a*) Recovery of Greek.
            (*b*) Use of historical method.
         (3) Printing — influence for dissemination and permanence.
         (4) Creation of favorable atmosphere: receptivity.
      *(*b*) Mutually supplementary.
      *(*c*) Renaissance an integral part of Reformation.
   2. Essential nature of Reformation. (*a*) Right of private judgment. (*b*) Religious toleration.
   3. Results of the Revolt. (Myers, *Modern Age*, § 41.)

XLIX. SPAIN UNDER PHILIP II — AGE OF RELIGIOUS WARS: REVOLT OF THE NETHERLANDS

Readings: Myers, 77–85, 133–158; R., 444–451, 463–464; R.R., II, . Putzger, map 20; Adams, *M. and M.*, 231–240; West, *Modern History*, 177–179, 241–246; Schwill, 100–118; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, Chap. VIII; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 201–211; * Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, Chaps. VII, VIII; * Häusser, *Reformation*, Chaps. XXI–XXIV; Walker, *Reformation*, 416 ff.; ** Motley, *Rise of the Dutch Republic*; * Prescott, *Philip II*; ** Block, *History of the People of the Netherlands*, Vol. III; Rogers, *Story of Holland*; ** Harrison, *William the Silent*; * Putnam, *William the Silent*; ** Hume, *Philip II*; ** Hume, *Spain, its Greatness and Decay*, Chaps. I–V.

I. Spain under Philip II.
   1. Division of Charles V's territories.
   2. Character, aims, and resources of Philip II.
   3. Spain and the Moriscoes.
   4. Lepanto.

II. Spain and the Netherlands: their Revolt.
   1. Differences between northern and southern provinces.
   2. Policy of Charles V toward Netherlands — political and religious.
   3. Causes of revolt under Philip II.
      (*a*) Political — Philip's attitude.
      (*b*) Religious — inquisition.
   4. Formation of general opposition.
      (*a*) Great nobles in Council.
      (*b*) Lower nobility: "Beggars."
      (*c*) Fanatical burgher party: iconoclasm.
   5. Administration of Alva and his successors.
      (*a*) Alva's character: extent of his power.
      (*b*) Machinery of government.
      (*c*) Taxation: its relation to Revolt.
      (*d*) Military resistance.
         (1) William of Orange: the man and his work.
         *(2) Period of unsuccessful invasions, 1568–1572.
         (3) Real struggle begins, 1572.
            (*a*) Brille.
            (*b*) St. Bartholomew.
         (4) Notable sieges.
         (5) The Spanish Fury.
         (6) Pacification of Ghent (1576): temporary union of northern and southern provinces — split later by Alexander of Parma.
   6. Union of Utrecht (1579).
      (*a*) Final separation of northern and southern provinces: results?
      (*b*) Proclamation of Independence (1581).
   7. Later events.
      (*a*) Death of William of Orange.
      (*b*) Foundation of Dutch sea-power.
      (*c*) Events of 1609 and 1648.

III. Results of Philip's reign.
   1. On his own lands.
   2. On European Catholicism.

Date: 1579.

L. AGE OF RELIGIOUS WARS: CIVIL WARS IN FRANCE. PART I — TO THE PEACE OF ST. GERMAIN

Readings: A., 155, 160–172; R., 451–455; Myers, 71, 159–166; R.R., II, . Putzger, map 21 *b*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 241–243; West, *Modern History*, 247–250; Schwill, 119–129; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 114–120; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 218–225; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. XL, XLIII, XLIV; *Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, 387–411; Häusser, *Reformation*, 357–365; Walker, *Reformation*, 408–416; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. XI; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chaps. VI, VII; *Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. I, 93–116; *Kitchin, *History of France*, Vol. II, 294–341; Fisher, *Reformation*; **Baird, *Rise of the Huguenots*, 2 vols.; **Armstrong, *French Wars of Religion*; **Ranke, *Civil Wars and Monarchy in France*; **Sully, *Memoirs*, Vol. I, especially 57–89.

I. Results of Reign of Francis I — political, religious, intellectual.

II. Reign of Henry II (1547–1559): its transitional character.
  1. French-Hapsburg rivalry.
    *(*a*) Second Period — opens with Henry II.
    (*b*) The new foreign policy.
  2. Henry II and the German Protestants.
    (*a*) Their bargain: Peace of Friedwald, 1552 — importance?
    (*b*) Effect on future French policy.
    (*c*) Immediate effect: Henry II *vs.* Philip II — Cateau-Cambrésis. (Myers, 79–80.)
  3. Rise of new families.
    (*a*) Guise.
    (*b*) Coligni.

III. Protestantism in France.
  1. Origin and early growth. (Syllabus XLVII, § II.)
  2. Character.
    (*a*) Influence of Calvinism.
    (*b*) Peculiarities of the movement after Henry II.
      (1) Increasingly political character.
      (2) Classes affected — their various aims and motives.
  3. Francis II and the formation of parties (1559–1560).
    (*a*) Catholic or Guise — extent of the Guise's power.
    (*b*) Protestant or Bourbon.
    (*c*) Conspiracy of Amboise.

IV. Era of Civil Wars (1562–1598): First Period, 1562–1570. (Kitchin, II, 317–319.)
  1. Catherine de' Medici and Charles IX.
    (*a*) Catherine's policy and attitude toward the parties.
    (*b*) Massacre of Vassy: importance?
  2. Peace of St. Germain (1570).
    (*a*) Terms.
    (*b*) Fundamental principle.
    (*c*) Epoch-making character.

Dates: 1559, 1570.

LI. AGE OF RELIGIOUS WARS: CIVIL WARS IN FRANCE. PART II — FROM THE PEACE OF ST. GERMAIN TO THE EDICT OF NANTES

Readings: A., 172–179; R., 455–458; Myers, 166–171; R.R., II, . Pa. Reprints, Vol. III, No. 3, pp. 30–32; West, *Modern History*, 248–249; Schwill, 129–135; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 120–128; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 225–234; Duruy, *France*, 346–349, Chaps. XLV, XLVI; *Johnson, *Europe in Sixteenth Century*, 411–448; Häusser, *Reformation*, 366–396; *Walker, *Reformation*, 423–438; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chaps. VII, VIII; *Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. I, 116–176; *Kitchin, *France*, Vol. II, 342–439; **Baird, *The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre*; *Besant, *Gaspard de Coligni*; **Willert, *Henry of Navarre*; **Sully, *Memoirs*, Vol. I, especially 329–345 (Henry's conversion).

I. Era of Civil Wars: Middle Period, 1570–1573.
   1. Ascendancy of Coligni — foreign policy.
   2. Massacre of St. Bartholomew — causes, responsibility, results.

II. Era of Civil Wars: Third Period, 1573–1598.
   1. Henry III and the threatened disruption of France.
      (*a*) Formation of Protestant Union: its political tendencies.
      (*b*) Formation of Catholic League.
         (1) Members.
         (2) Policy of Guises — *especially after 1584.
      (*c*) The *Politiques*: origin, aims, political importance.
      (*d*) Policy of Henry III.
         (1) Results.
         (2) End of the House of Valois (1589).
   2. Henry IV and the end of the wars, 1589–1598.
      (*a*) Claim to the throne: supporters and opponents.
      (*b*) Military operations.
         (1) Ivry.
         (2) Paris: importance.
      (*c*) Conversion — purpose and results.
   3. Edict of Nantes (1598).
      (*a*) Nature.
      (*b*) Substance.
         (1) Religious.
         (2) Political.
         (3) Guarantees for fulfilment.
            (*a*) Of military nature.
            (*b*) Of political nature.
            (*c*) Of judicial nature.
      (*c*) The danger to the Monarchy.

Dates: 1572, 1589, 1598.

LII. THIRTY YEARS' WAR: PRELIMINARIES—THE BOHEMIAN PERIOD

Readings: R., 465–467; A., 187–188, 193–194; Myers, 178–181; R.R., II, . Putzger, maps 22 and 22 *a*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 244–246; West, *Modern History*, 250–253; Schwill, 141–147; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 129–138; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 267–274; ** Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France, 1598–1715*, 39–66; ** Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. XVIII; ** Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Chap. XVII; Häusser, *Reformation*, Chaps. XXX–XXXII; Lewis, *Germany*, 399–416. Covering the entire Thirty Years' War are ** Gardiner, *The Thirty Years' War* (best short account — especially recommended); ** Gindely, *History of the Thirty Years' War*, 2 vols. (best in English); * Schiller, *The Thirty Years' War*; ** Freytag, *Pictures of German Life, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.*

I. Germany from Peace of Augsburg to the Outbreak of the War, 1555–1618.
- * 1. Decentralizing influence of the Lutheran Revolt.
  - (*a*) Effect upon power of Emperor and the imperial machinery.
  - (*b*) Effect upon power of the Princes.
  - (*c*) Increase of decentralization through (1) French influence, since 1552.
    (2) Confessional differences.
- 2. Inadequacy of Peace of Augsburg. (*a*) Religious provisions.
  (*b*) Secularization.
  (*c*) Ecclesiastical Reservation.
- 3. Spread of Protestantism. (*a*) Austrian lands.
  (*b*) Rhineland. (Wakeman, 48.)
  (*c*) Catholic reaction, 1576–1618.
- 4. Forewarnings and preliminaries of War.
  - (*a*) Donauwörth affair (1607).
  - (*b*) Formation of Protestant Union (1608). (1) Leaders.
    (2) Weakness.
  - (*c*) Formation of Catholic League (1609).
    (1) Leaders.
    (2) Strength.
    (3) Ultimate relations with Austrian Hapsburgs.
  - (*d*) Succession to Cleves-Juliers (1609–1610): strategic importance.
- 5. The War. (*a*) Causes.
  (*b*) Questions at stake. (1) Comparative territories.
  (2) Constitutional.

II. Bohemian Period, 1618–1623.
- 1. Position of Protestants in Bohemia: occasion of revolt.
- 2. "Window-throwing," May 23, 1618.
- 3. Rivals for the Crown.
  - (*a*) Ferdinand II — character.
  - (*b*) Frederick V, Elector Palatine. [Locate Palatinate.]
    (1) His connections.
    (2) Attitude of North German Protestants to his claims.
- * 4. First foreign intervention — Spain in Palatinate: effect?
- 5. Decisive battle.
- 6. Results of Bohemian period. (*a*) Bohemia.
  (*b*) Palatinate.
  (*c*) Electoral College.
  (*d*) Balance of Power in Germany.

Dates: 1618–1623.

LIII. THIRTY YEARS' WAR — DANISH AND SWEDISH PERIODS

Readings: R., 467–471; Myers, 181–185; R.R., II, [illegible]. Putzger, maps 22 and 22 *a*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 246–252; Schwill, 148–155; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 138–147; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 274–278; **Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, 66–99; **Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Chap. XVIII; Häusser, *Reformation*, Chaps. XXXIII–XXXV, XXXVII, XXXVIII; Lewis, *Germany*, 416–431; **Fletcher, *Gustavus Adolphus*, especially Chaps. X, XI, XVI; **Dodge, *Gustavus Adolphus*.

I. Danish Period, 1624–1629.
  1. Interest of England in the war: its relations with Denmark.
  2. Denmark's reasons for intervention.
  3. Military operations.
    (*a*) Two Catholic armies in the field: leaders: victories of 1625.
    (*b*) Wallenstein.
      (1) Aims — personal and public (to 1630).
      (2) Methods.
      (3) Successes.
    (*c*) Crisis of the War, 1628–1630.
      (1) Stralsund — military turning-point.
      (2) Edict of Restitution — political turning-point.
        (*a*) Terms.
        (*b*) Importance.
      (3) Peace with Denmark (1629).
      (4) Events of 1630.
        (*a*) Entrance of Gustavus Adolphus.
        (*b*) Dismissal of Wallenstein.
          (1) General causes.
          (2) Variance between interests of League and Emperor's.

II. Swedish Period, 1630–1635.
  1. Sweden: its rise and growth: becomes Protestant. (Syllabus XLVII, § V.)
  *2. Development of traditional policy — territorial and commercial.
  3. Gustavus Adolphus.
    (*a*) Character and abilities.
    (*b*) Motives for intervention.
  4. Military operations.
    (*a*) Sack of Magdeburg: its effects.
    (*b*) Gustavus *vs.* League: Breitenfeld — importance.
    (*c*) Gustavus *vs.* Wallenstein (recalled): Lützen (1632).
    (*d*) The war after death of Gustavus.
      (1) Wallenstein's murder.
      (2) Nördlingen — importance.
      (3) Peace of Prag: essential terms.

Date: 1630.

LIV. THIRTY YEARS' WAR — FRENCH PERIOD — THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA

Readings: R., 471–474; A., 193–194, 200–201; Myers, 176–177, 185–191. Putzger, maps 21 *b*, 22, 25 *b*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 252–255; West, *Modern History*, 251–253; Schwill, 138–139, 155–160; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 147–151; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 278–285; Duruy, *France*, 398–407; ** Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, 100–128; ** Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. XIX; ** Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, 484–497; Häusser, *Reformation*, Chaps. XXXVI, XXXIX, XL; Lewis, *Germany*, 431–455; ** Hozier, *Turenne*; Adams, *M. and M.* (recapitulation), 244–255.

I. French Period, 1635–1648.
   1. Richelieu.
      (*a*) Motives and policy.
      (*b*) Intervention.
         (1) Diplomatic.
         (2) Military.
   2. Changed character of the war.
   3. French successes: Condé and Turenne.
   4. Exhaustion of Germany.

II. Peace of Westphalia (1648).
   1. Terms.
      (*a*) Religious.
      (*b*) Territorial.
         (1) Sweden.
         (2) France.
         (3) Brandenburg.
         (4) Netherlands.
         (5) Switzerland.
      (*c*) Political.
         (1) Powers gained by Princes in Germany.
         (2) Effect upon imperial power.
         (3) Foreign influence.
   2. Peace as marking an epoch. (Wakeman, 122–128.)

III. Economic and social results of the war. (Gardiner, 217–221; Lewis, 438–455.)
Date: 1648.

LV. FOUNDATION OF THE BOURBON MONARCHY — HENRY IV

Readings: A., 180–188; Myers, 169–173; R., 457–458; R.R., II, . Putzger, map 21 *b* (Bresse, Bugey, and Gex); Adams, *M. and M.*, 243–244; Schwill, 133–135; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 125–128; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 246–253; Duruy, *France*, Chap. XLVII; ** Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, Chap. II; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chap. IX; ** Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. I, Chap. VI; ** Kitchin, *France*, Vol. II, 440–487; ** Baird, *Huguenots and Henry of Navarre*; ** Willert, *Henry of Navarre*; * Sully, *Memoirs*, Bks. XVI, XXI, XXV, XXVI.

I. Bourbon Monarchy: sketch of rise and decline. (Kitchin, II, 440–442.)

II. Effect of religious wars on
1. Royal authority. 2. Estates General. 3. Pseudo-feudalism. 4. Merchants and farmers.

III. Problems which Henry IV had to solve: his minister.

IV. Restoration of royal authority.
1. Suppression of power of nobility.
2. Repression of Estates General. (*a*) Notables (1596).
(*b*) Failure of parliamentary régime to develop: why?

V. Renewal of economic prosperity.
1. Encouragement of agriculture.
(*a*) Agricultural taxation — the *taille*. (*c*) New branches.
(*b*) Improved methods. (*d*) Export of grain.
2. Manufactures. (*a*) Variance in views of king and minister.
(*b*) New industries.
3. Commerce: internal and external — colonies.
4. Results.

VI. Renewal of aggressive foreign policy.
1. Aims and means. * 2. Savoy. 3. Cleves-Juliers. (Syllabus LII, § 1, 4 (*d*).)

VII. Assassination of Henry IV. 1. The assassin — his ideas.
2. Results — foreign and domestic.

Dates: 1598, 1610.

LVI. FOUNDATION OF THE BOURBON MONARCHY — RICHELIEU

Readings: A., 188–201; R., 471–473; Myers, 173–177; R.R., II, . Adams, *M. and M.*, 247–253; West, *Modern History*, 249–250; Schwill, 136–140; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 152–160; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 255–266; Duruy, *France*, Chap. XLVIII; Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, 132–153; ** Hassall, *French People*, Chap. XII; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chap. X; ** Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. I, Chaps. VII, VIII; Kitchin, *France*, Vol. II, 488–502; Vol. III, 1–84; Lord, *Regency of Marie de Médicis*; ** Perkins, *Richelieu and the Growth of French Power*; ** Perkins, *France under Richelieu and Mazarin*, Vol. I, 1–230; Masson, *Richelieu*; ** Lodge, *Richelieu*.

I. Early period of Louis XIII's reign, 1610–1624.
1. Regency of Marie de Médici (1610–1617); Favoritism (1617–1624).
(*a*) The altered foreign policy.
(*b*) General character of the period.
(*c*) Actions, aims, and motives of (1) Nobles. (2) Huguenots: Montpellier (1622).
(*d*) Estates General of 1614.
2. Lesson of the period. (Grant, I, 189.)

II. Ministry of Richelieu (1624–1642).
  1. Fundamental aims.
  2. Foreign problems: France in Thirty Years' War — the frontiers.
  3. Domestic problems.
    (*a*) Richelieu and Huguenots. (1) Policy and justification.
      (2) Siege of La Rochelle.
      (3) Edict of Alais — importance.
    (*b*) Richelieu and nobles.
      *(1) Edict against private castles.
      (2) Conspiracies. (*a*) Causes and treatment.
        (*b*) Day of Dupes.
        (*c*) Cinq Mars.
    (*c*) Institutional work.
      (1) Parlement of Paris. (*a*) Double character.
        (*b*) Richelieu's action.
      (2) Organization of central bureaucracy.
      (3) Intendants.
  4. Richelieu's place in the development of the Monarchy.

Dates: 1614, 1624, 1642.

LVII. FOUNDATION OF THE BOURBON MONARCHY — MAZARIN AND THE MINORITY OF LOUIS XIV

Readings: A., 202–209; Myers, 201–202. Putzger, maps 21 *b*, 25 *b*; Schwill, 200–202; *Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 160–172; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 311–320; Duruy, *France*, Chap. XLIX; **Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, 153–164; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. XII; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chap. XI; *Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. I, Chap. IX; *Kitchin, *France*, Vol. III, 84–142; **Perkins, *France under Richelieu and Mazarin*; **Hassall, *Mazarin*; Masson, *Mazarin*; **Hassall, *Louis XIV*; **Cardinal de Retz, *Memoirs*.

I. Parlement and the will of Louis XIII.

II. Relations of Mazarin and Anne of Austria.

III. Mazarin's methods and policy.

IV. The Fronde.
  1. Causes. 3. The various parties and their demands.
  2. Phases. 4. Significance and results.

V. Mazarin and the Peace of Westphalia.
  1. The preliminary victories of France.
  2. Territorial gains of France: location.
  3. Diplomatic successes over Hapsburgs resulting from peace.
  4. Continued war with Spain — the English alliance.

VI. Mazarin and the Peace of the Pyrenees (1659).
  1. Territorial provisions.
  2. Marriage alliance. (*a*) Dower provision.
    (*b*) Relation to later wars of Louis XIV.

VII. Chief results of policy of Richelieu and Mazarin.

Date: 1659.

LVIII. FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XIV. PART I — TO THE FIRST WAR OF CONQUEST. COLBERT — THE COURT OF LOUIS XIV

Readings: A., 209–216, 230–232; R., 495–501; Myers, 196–197 (Section 166), 200–204, 214–220; R.R., II, . Adams, *M. and M.*, 266–270; West, *Modern History*, 281–282, 286–287; Schwill, 202–204, 213–214; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 216–220; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 329–338, 365–379; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. L, LIII, LIV; Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, Chap. IX; ** *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. VII, Chap. III (by Miss Bateson on French colonial administration in America); *Hassall, *French People*, Chap. XIII; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chaps. XII, XVI; *Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. II, Chap. X; Kitchin, *France*, Vol. III, 143–165, 211–215; *Bridges, *France under Richelieu and Colbert*; *Sargent, *Economic Policy of Colbert*. For the court at Versailles, see especially ** Hassall, *Louis XIV*, Chap. XI, and ** Voltaire, *Age of Louis XIV*, Vol. II, 1–85. The following cover the entire reign: * Martin, *Age of Louis XIV*; ** Voltaire, *Age of Louis XIV*; ** Perkins, *France under the Regency*; **St. Simon, *Memoirs*.

I. Louis XIV the sole head of the government.
   1. Personality, character, and ability.
   2. Louis as typical king ruling by Divine Right.
   3. Policy and evils which he inherits.
      (*a*) Internal government.
      (*b*) Continental affairs.
   4. Two lines of future action: his choice and its results.

II. Colbert and the decade of prosperity, 1661–1672.
   1. Economic and financial condition of France (1661).
   2. Fouquet and his removal.
   3. Colbert's administration.
      (*a*) Administrative reforms: taxation.
      (*b*) Protective policy — "Mercantilism."
      (*c*) Maritime and colonial policy.
      (*d*) Results.
      (*e*) The new in Colbert's work.

III. The Court at Versailles: influence on European courts and manners.

IV. The Augustan Age of Literature, 1660–1680.
   1. Characteristics.
   2. Representatives.

V. Louis' policy of conquest.
   1. Relation to the work of Colbert.
   2. Peace of Pyrenees as marking new era in relations of France and the House of Hapsburg.
   3. Military power of France: Louvois, Vauban, Turenne.

Date: 1661.

LIX. FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XIV. PART II — THE FIRST TWO WARS OF CONQUEST AND THE DECADE OF AGGRESSION

Readings: A., 216–221, 227–228; R., 501–505; Myers, 205–211; R.R., II, . Putzger, maps 21 *b*, 22 *b*, 25 *b*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 270–276; West, *Modern History*, 283–286; Schwill, 204–209; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 220–239; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 338–348; Duruy, *France*, Chap. LI, 440–444; *Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, Chaps. X, XI; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chap. XIII; *Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. II, Chaps. XI, XII; *Kitchin, *France*, Vol. III, 165–252; *Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. II, 44–65; Rogers, *Story of Holland*; Airy, *English Restoration and Louis XIV*; Hozier, *Turenne*. For relations of Louis XIV and Charles II, see Green, *Short History of English People*, Chap. IX, Sect. III. For William of Orange, see ** Traill, *William III*; the article by Ward in the *Dictionary of National Biography*; ** Macaulay, *History of England*. — For the Huguenots, see ** Baird, *The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*; *Poole, *Huguenots of the Dispersion*; *Smiles, *Huguenots in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*. — For the Man in the Iron Mask, see ** Funck-Brentano, *Legends of the Bastille*, Chap. IV; *Lang, *The Valet's Tragedy*.

I. The Wars of Conquest of Louis XIV: Part I, 1667–1678.
   1. Aims: the doctrine of "natural boundaries."
   2. First War of Conquest — War of Devolution (1667–1668).
      (*a*) Louis' object.
      (*b*) Louis' pretext — explain name.
      (*c*) Triple Alliance.
         (1) Holland's position.
         (2) Objects and aims.
      (*d*) Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle: territorial results.
   3. Second War of Conquest — War with Holland (1672–1678).
      (*a*) Diplomatic preliminaries, especially with England.
      (*b*) Causes of War.
      (*c*) Military operations.
         (1) The first campaign: Holland's escape.
         (2) William of Orange.
         (3) New coalition.
      (*d*) Peace of Nymwegen: terms as to Holland and France.
      (*e*) Why was this war a mistake on the part of Louis?

II. The Decade of Aggression, 1678–1688: Louis at height of his power.
   1. Change in character of his advisers.
   2. Era of ceaseless aggression.
      (*a*) Chambers of Reunion — purpose, character.
      (*b*) Strasburg, Casala, Genoa.
   3. Change in religious policy.
      (*a*) Influence of Mme. de Maintenon.
      (*b*) The Dragonnades.
      (*c*) Revocation of Edict of Nantes: results.
         (1) Economic.
         (2) Military.
         (3) Political.
   4. Formation of League of Augsburg — purpose.

III. The Man in the Iron Mask.

Dates: 1668, 1678, 1685.

LX. FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XIV. PART III — THE LAST TWO WARS OF CONQUEST

Readings: A., 221–227, 229, 233; R., 505–508; Myers, 211–217, 220; R.R., II, . Putzger, maps 21 *b*, 32 *b*, 23 *a*, 25 *b*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 276–283; Schwill, 209–214, 248–249, 252–253; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 239–266; Duruy, *Modern Times*, Chap. XXII; Duruy, *France*, Chap. LII; *Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, Chaps. XIV, XV; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chaps. XIV, XV; *Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. II, Chaps. XIII–XV; Kitchin, *France*, Vol. III, 253–359; Coxe, *Marlborough*; Malleson, *Prince Eugène of Savoy*; Wilson, *The Duke of Berwick*.

I. The Wars of Conquest of Louis XIV: Part II — Opening of Second Hundred Years' War.
  1. War of the Palatinate (1688–1697).
    (*a*) Why so called?
    (*b*) England's share in the war.
      (1) William of Orange and the Revolution of 1688 in England.
      (2) Louis XIV and the English Jacobites.
      (3) England's objects.
        (*a*) Continental.
        (*b*) Colonial.
    (*c*) Nature of the war.
    (*d*) Peace of Ryswick (1697).
      (1) Louis' aims in making peace.
      (2) Provisions of treaty.
  2. War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1713).
    (*a*) European anxiety about the Succession.
      (1) Interests involved — political and commercial.
      (2) Rival claimants.
      (3) Partition treaties: object.
    (*b*) Will of the Spanish King: the desire of Spain.
    (*c*) Impolitic behavior of Louis: its results.
    (*d*) Military operations.
      (1) Leading generals on each side.
      (2) Principal battles and their significance.
        (*a*) Blenheim.
        (*b*) Ramillies.
        (*c*) Turin.
        (*d*) Malplaquet.
      (3) Surprise of Gibraltar (1704).
      (4) The war in the colonies.
    (*e*) Peace of Utrecht (1713).
      (1) Basis.
      (2) Territorial provisions pertaining to France, Spain, Austria, Savoy, Holland, Prussia, and England.

II. Closing years of Louis XIV.

III. Results of his reign: its relation to the Revolution.

Dates: 1688, 1713.

LXI. FRANCE UNDER THE REGENCY — OPENING OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Readings: A., 234–240; Myers, 220–222. Schwill, 257–258; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, Chap. XV, 315–320; *Duruy, *Modern Times*, 401–409; Duruy, *France*, Chap. LV, 487–490; Hassall, *Balance of Power, 1715–1789*, Chaps. II–IV; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chaps. XVII, XVIII; *Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. II, Chap. XVI; Kitchin, *France*, Vol. III, 360–408. — **Perkins, *France under the Regency*; **Perkins, *France under Louis XV*; **Martin, *Decline of the French Monarchy*. — Fiske, *The Mississippi Bubble*; Nicholson, *Money and Monetary Problems*, 109 ff. — Armstrong, *Elizabeth Farnese* (Quadruple Alliance).

I. Transition to a New Age in France and in Europe.
  1. Characteristics of former Age.
    (*a*) France. (Kitchin, II, 440 ff.)
    (*b*) Relations of France to Europe.
  2. Characteristics of coming Age.
    (*a*) France: her government, rival, and handicap.
    (*b*) Interrelations of European States.
      (1) New forces and world-politics.
      *(2) International Wars, accompanied by
        (*a*) Decline of French Monarchy and France.
        (*b*) Formation of England's colonial empire.
        (*c*) Rise of Russia and Prussia.

II. France under the Regency (1715–1723).
  *1. Parlement and the will of Louis XIV.
  2. General character of the epoch: its principal events.
  3. The Regent — personal character and abilities.
  4. Dubois and the new foreign policy. (Perkins, *Regency*, Chaps. XI, XII.)
    (*a*) Relations with Spain.
    (*b*) Relations with England: grounds.
    (*c*) Quadruple Alliance — members, objects, results.
  5. Finance under the Regency. (Perkins, *Regency*, Chaps. XIII–XV.)
    (*a*) Condition of finance — reasons.
    (*b*) John Law.
      (1) Character and theories.
      (2) Institutions which he founded.
      (3) Mississippi Company — history and results.

III. Bourbon's administration — marriage of the King.

IV. Fleury's administration to the War of the Austrian Succession.
  1. General aims and character.
  2. War of the Polish Succession. (Lodge, 319, 433; Duruy, 407–408.)
    (*a*) Occasion and character.
    (*b*) How France became involved.
    (*c*) Territorial outcome: Lorraine.

LXII. THE RISE OF RUSSIA — PART I

Readings (covering Syllabus LXII and Syllabus LXIII): R., 509–515; M., 45, 272, 275–276, 424–426; Myers, 273–297; R.R., . Putzger, maps 25, 25 *b* 4; Adams, *M. and M.*, 286–291, 299–305; West, *Modern History*, 288–290; *B. and M., 338–339, 472–474; Schwill, 215–229; *Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 267–287, 438–449, 466–472; Duruy, 165–166, 487–488; *Duruy, *Modern Times*, 387–400; Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, 277 ff., 297–310; Hassall, *Balance of Power*, Chap. XIII; *Otté, *Scandinavian History*, 332–343; Morfill, *Story of Poland*; *Morfill, *Story of Russia*; **Morfill, *Russia from the Birth of Peter the Great to the Death of Alexander II*; **Rambaud, *History of Russia*; Biographies of *Peter the Great* by *Schuyler, *Motley, Waliszewski; **Bain, *Charles XII*; **Voltaire, *Charles XII*; Waliszewski, *Romance of an Empress*; **Holland, *Treaty Relations of Russia and Turkey*.

I. Russia before Peter the Great.
   1. Slavs: principal peoples, early home and migrations.
   2. Dynasty of Ruric (862(?)–1598) to the Tartar domination (c. 1240).
      (*a*) Coming of the Northmen: origin of the name Russia.
      (*b*) Early capitals.
      (*c*) Relations with Constantinople.
      (*d*) Introduction of Christianity.
   3. Tartar domination.
      (*a*) Influence on manners, customs, government.
      (*b*) Development of Moscow.
      (*c*) Overthrow of the Mongols by Ivan the Great (1480).
   4. Ivan the Terrible (1533–1584).
      (*a*) Location of his capital and territory at accession.
      (*b*) Character of his government.
      (*c*) Territorial expansion of Russia: his achievements and aims.
      (*d*) Title of Czar — significance.
   5. Dynasty of Romanoff (1613–1762).
      (*a*) The "Troublous Times": rise of the Dynasty.
      (*b*) Siberian expansion: method.
      (*c*) Traditional Baltic policy.
   6. State of Russia at the accession of Peter the Great.
      (*a*) Relations to East and West.
      (*b*) Internal conditions.

II. Peter the Great (1689–1725): Aims and Reforms.
   1. Early training: character and aims.
   2. Problems — governmental, cultural, territorial.
   3. Internal administration and reforms.
      (*a*) First visit to the West: occasion and results.
      (*b*) Subsequent reforms: social, military, ecclesiastical, political.
      (*c*) Opposition to reforms.
         (1) Its nature.
         (2) How crushed?
         (3) The Czarevitch.
      (*d*) Construction of new capital: significance.

Date: 1689.

LXIII. THE RISE OF RUSSIA. PART II—RIVALRY WITH SWEDEN —CATHERINE II

Readings: see Syllabus LXII.

I. Territorial expansion under Peter the Great — Wars for a Sea-coast.
  1. Southward — Azof.
  2. Westward.
    (*a*) Peter's opportunity and plans.
    (*b*) Rivalry with Charles XII of Sweden.
      (1) Charles XII.
        (*a*) Character and abilities.
        (*b*) Overthrow of coalition: Copenhagen, Narva, Altranstädt.
        (*c*) Second campaign against Russia.
          (1) Russian tactics: Charles' mistakes.
          (2) Pultava — its significance.
        (*d*) His later years.
      (2) Results of the War: the "Pacification of the North" (1720–1821).
        (*a*) Russia. (*b*) Sweden. (*c*) Prussia.

II. Character of Peter's successors before Catherine II.

III. Catherine II, the Great (1762–1796).
  1. Character and aims.
  2. Territorial expansion.
    (*a*) Crimea.
    (*b*) Wars with Turkey.
    (*c*) Partitions of Poland.
      (1) Character of the act.
      (2) Participants.
      (3) Gains to Russia.

Dates: 1709, 1721, 1772.

LXIV. THE RISE OF PRUSSIA. PART I — TO THE ACCESSION OF FREDERICK THE GREAT

Readings: R., 515–518; M., 235, 246–247; Myers, 298–302; R.R., II, . Putzger, maps 17 *b*, 18 *a*, 18 *b*, 19 *a*, 19 *b*, 20, 22; *Adams, *M. and M.*, 291–293; West, *Modern History*, 291–292; *Thatcher and Schwill, 170, 185, 335, *561–562, 569–570; Schwill, 230–238; *Lodge, *Modern Europe*, Chap. XVII; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 409–413; *Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, Chap. XIX (Teutonic Order and Poland); *Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, 172–183, Chap. XIII; Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 402–407; *Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. II, Chaps. I, III; *Tuttle, *History of Prussia*, Vol. I (Prussia before Frederick the Great); Lewis, *Germany*, Chap. XXI.

I. Basis of modern Prussia: a union of two Germanic military colonies — the Mark of Brandenburg and [the Duchy of East] Prussia.
   1. History of the Mark till the union of the two (1618).
      (*a*) Foundation, location, and eastward expansion.
      (*b*) Functions and importance.
      (*c*) Made Electorate by Golden Bull (1356).
      (*d*) Acquisition by the House of Hohenzollern (1415).
         (1) Hohenzollerns before 1415. (*a*) Character of functions. (*b*) Relations with Emperor.
         (2) Mode of acquisition.
      (*e*) Territorial accessions under Hohenzollerns. (1) Jülich-Kleve (1609). (2) Duchy of East Prussia (1618).
   2. History of Prussia till the union with Brandenburg.
      (*a*) Conquest and conversion by Teutonic Knights, 1230–1283.
      (*b*) Location and extent at the height of the Order's prosperity.
      (*c*) Decline of the Order: Struggle with Poland.
         (1) Tannenberg (1410).
         (2) Prussia divided (1466). (*a*) West Prussia ceded to Poland. (*b*) East Prussia a Polish fief.
      (*d*) Secularization of East Prussia (1525).
         (1) Becomes temporal duchy.
         (2) Hereditary in family of Albert, of younger Hohenzollern branch.
         (3) United, by inheritance, with the Mark (1618).
         (4) Importance of its location outside the Empire.

II. Brandenburg-Prussia from 1618 to Accession of Great Elector.

III. Frederick William, the Great Elector, — Founder of Modern State (1640–1688).
   1. Territorial acquisitions at Westphalia: relation to his other lands.
   2. East Prussia made independent of Poland: importance?
   3. War with Sweden. (*a*) Object. (*b*) Fehrbellin (1675).
   4. Development of internal resources: French colonists (1685).
   5. Absolutism.

IV. Frederick (1688–(1701)–1713): last Elector, first King.
   1. Relation of his work to his predecessor's. 2. Mode of acquisition of title.

V. Frederick William I (1713–1740).
   1. Territorial acquisitions — importance. (See Syllabus LXIII.)
   2. Work of administration. (*a*) Absolutism. (*b*) Treasury. (*c*) Army.
   3. Relation of his work to that of Frederick the Great.

Dates: 1415, 1701.

LXV. THE RISE OF PRUSSIA. PART II — FREDERICK THE GREAT

Readings: R., 518–522, 526; Myers, 302–313, 319–320, 322–323; A., 240–247; R.R., II, . Putzger, maps 23, 23 *b*, 24, 24 *a*, 24 *b*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 293–304, 317; *West, *Modern History*, 292–298; Schwill, 238–247, 255–256; *Lodge, *Modern Europe*, Chaps. XVIII–XX; *Duruy, *Modern Times*, 413–433; *Hassall, *Balance of Power*, Chaps. VI–IX, XI; Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. II, Chaps. IV, V; Lewis, *Germany*, Chaps. XXII–XXIV; **Tuttle, *History of Prussia*, Vols. II–IV, and its continuation in the *American Historical Review*, Vol. III, Nos. 1 and 2, entitled *The Prussian Campaign of 1758*; **Carlyle, *Frederick the Great*; **Longman, *Frederick the Great* (specially recommended); *Reddaway, *Frederick the Great*; Brackenburg, *Frederick the Great* (military); *Macaulay, *Critical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Essays*, Vol. V, 148–247. **Bright, *Maria Theresa*; **Bright, *Joseph II*; Leger, *Austro-Hungary*, Chaps. XXI–XXII. For the French side, see Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. II, Chaps. XVII, XVIII; Kitchin, Vol. III, Bk. VI, Chaps. III–V; and **Perkins, *France under Louis XV* (select chapters).

I. Frederick II, the Great: Founder of Prussia as a World Power (1740–1786).
   1. Youth and education: relations with his father.
   2. Character and ambitions.
   3. Frederick as type of the Enlightened Despot: other examples.

II. State of Europe at his accession: Question of the Austrian Succession.
   1. Emperor Charles VI — his aims and measures: Pragmatic Sanction.
   2. Attitude of various European powers: their objects.
      (*a*) France. (*b*) Bavaria. (*c*) Prussia.
   3. Frederick and Silesia. (*a*) Location of Silesia — its importance.
      (*b*) Legal and other grounds of Frederick's action.

III. War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748).
   1. The seizure of Silesia: Frederick's subsequent diplomatic policy.
   2. Grounds of the English alliance with Austria.
   3. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle — provisions.
   4. Results of the war, with particular reference to Prussia and Austria.

IV. Internal development of Prussia (1748–1756).

V. Seven Years' War (1756–1763).
   1. The two sets of questions at stake.
   2. Maria Theresa. (*a*) Aims and allies.
      (*b*) The Diplomatic Revolution. (Perkins, Chap. XII.)
         (1) Kaunitz and Mme. de Pompadour.
         (2) Alliance between France and Austria — wisdom.
   3. Frederick's alliance with England: Pitt's policy.
   4. Military operations. (*a*) General character of the war.
      (*b*) Important battles. (Longman, Chaps. VIII–XI.)
         (1) Rossbach — significance? (3) Zorndorf.
         (2) Leuthen. (4) Kunersdorf.
      (*c*) Part played by Russia at critical times
   5. Hubertsburg: results of the war, especially as to Prussia.

VI. Period of peace and restoration (1763–1786).

VII. Frederick's territorial acquisitions through
   1. War.
   2. Partition of Poland.

Dates: 1740–1748, 1756–1763.

LXVI. FRANCE IN THE WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION AND THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR — THE STRUGGLE FOR COLONIAL EMPIRE

Readings: A., 240–250, 253–254; R., 525–536; Myers, 312–314, 319–320, 322–326. Adams, *M. and M.*, 306–325; West, *Modern History*, 293–295, 299–302; Schwill, 259–262; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 415–456; Duruy, *France*, Chap. LVI; Hassall, *French People*, Chaps. XIII, XIV; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chaps. XIX–XXII; Longman, *Frederick the Great*, Chaps. VI, VII, XII, XIII, XV; Perkins, *France under Louis XV*, Vol. I, Chaps. IX–XI; Vol. II, Chaps. XII, XIII; Malleson, *Loudon.* — Malleson, *French in India*; Malleson, *Dupleix*; Malleson, *Lord Clive*; Wilson, *Clive*; Arbuthnot, *Lord Clive.* — **Parkman, *Half Century of Conflict*; Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe.* — **Mahan, *Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660–1783.*

I. France in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748).
   1. Aims of France — influence of Belle-Isle.
   2. Aims of England — her alliance with Austria.
   3. Relation of the War to the struggle for colonial empire.
   4. Military operations in Europe. (*a*) Dettingen. (*b*) Fontenoy.
   5. Aix-la-Chapelle.

II. The Diplomatic Revolution (Syllabus LXV).

III. Struggle for Colonial Empire — Second Hundred Years' War (1688–1815).
   1. Review of leading features, 1688–1713.
      (*a*) Results of War of League of Augsburg — naval.
      (*b*) War of Spanish Succession. (1) Commerce as a cause.
      (2) Commerce and Colonies at Utrecht.
   2. Renewal and climax of the struggle, 1744–1763.
      (*a*) Relations of the Wars on the Continent to Wars in the Colonies.
      (*b*) The two chief fields of colonial rivalry.
      (*c*) Policy of England and France contrasted.
   3. Struggle for America.
      (*a*) During War of Austrian Succession.
      (1) Stake. (2) Comparative advantages of location.
      (3) English successes. (4) Terms of peace (1748).
      (*b*) During interim of European War, 1748–1756. (1) Cause of continued conflicts.
      (2) Chief military operations.
      (*c*) During Seven Years' War (1756–1763).
      (1) Nature of the American War.
      (2) Decisive military operations.
      (3) Peace of Paris (1763). (*a*) Losses of France.
      (*b*) Gains of England.
   4. Struggle for India.
      (*a*) English and French possessions anterior to 1744.
      (*b*) Struggle during War of Austrian Succession.
      (1) Contest for Madras coast. (*a*) Dupleix: policy and success.
      (*b*) Terms of peace (1748).
      (*c*) Interim struggle (1748–1756). (1) Mistakes at Versailles.
      (2) Clive *versus* Dupleix.
      (*d*) Seven Years' War in India.
      (1) Plassey — importance. (2) Fall of Pondicherri. (3) Results.
   5. Relation of the American Revolution to the Hundred Years' War.

LXVII. JOSEPH II AND ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM — LOUIS XVI AND ATTEMPTS AT REFORM IN FRANCE

Readings: Myers, 334–338, 350–352; A., 247–257; R., 553–563; R.R., II, . Pa. Reprints, Vol. VI, No. 1, pp. 28–31 (Turgot); Adams, *M. and M.*, 330–332; West, *Modern History*, 318–323; Schwill, 274–276; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 473–489; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 502–515; Duruy, *France*, Chap. LVIII; Hassall, *Balance of Power*, 350–360 (Joseph II), Chap. XIV; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. VIII, Chaps. IV, XI; Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. II, Chap. XXI; Kitchin, *France*, Vol. III, Bk. VI, Chap. VII; ** Lowell, *Eve of the French Revolution*; ** Funck-Brentano, *The Diamond Necklace*. For Turgot, see ** Morley, *Critical Miscellanies*, Second Series, 137–235; ** Say, *Turgot*; * Lowell, *Eve of the French Revolution*, 235–242; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chap. XXVI; ** W. Stephens, *Life and Writings of Turgot*. For Joseph II, see * Schlosser, *History of the Eighteenth Century*, Vols. IV, V; Leger, *Austro-Hungary*, Chap. XXIII; ** Bright, *Joseph II*.

I. Absolutism in France contrasted with "enlightened despotism" abroad.
   1. Typical "enlightened despots."
   2. Joseph II and his attempts at reform in Austria: results.

II. End of the reign of Louis XV.
   1. Character of court and king: influence of mistresses.
   2. Military and international abasement of France.
   3. Condition of national finances.

III. Reign of Louis XVI to the meeting of the Estates General (1789).
   1. Character of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette: fitness for task.
   2. Attempts at reform.
      (*a*) Turgot and his programme.
         (1) Substance and opposition.
         (2) Attitude of Parlement.
         (3) Success and failure.
      (*b*) Necker and his "Account": his relation to coming Revolution.
      (*c*) Calonne and the Assembly of Notables (1787).
         (1) Purpose and significance of the gathering.
         (2) Sequel.

Date: May 5, 1789.

LXVIII. CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Readings: A., 258–272; R., 537–553, 562–563; Myers, 339–349; R.R., II, . Pa. Reprints, Vol. IV, No. 5 (Typical Cahiers of 1789); ** Vol. V, No. 2, pp. 77–153 (Protest of Cour des Aides, 1775); ** Vol. VI, No. 1 (French Philosophers of Eighteenth Century); Adams, *M. and M.*, 327–332; * West, *Modern History*, 303–318; Schwill, 266–274; Duruy, *Modern Times*, 484–502; Duruy, *France*, Chap. LVII; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. VIII, Chaps. I–III; Hassall, *The French People*, Chap. XV; Mackinnon, *Growth and Decline of French Monarchy*, Chaps. XXIII–XXV (literature); Grant, *French Monarchy*, Vol. II, Chaps. XIX, XX; ** Taine, *The Ancient Régime*; ** De Tocqueville, *The Old Régime and the Revolution*; ** Young, *Travels in France in 1787–1789*; ** Lecky, *The French Revolution* (edited by H. E. Bourne); ** Lowell, *Eve of the French Revolution*; ** Dabney, *Causes of the French Revolution*; * Mac Lehose, *The Last Days of the French Monarchy*; * Kingsley, *Ancient Régime*; * Mathews, *French Revolution*, 1–110; * Mallet, *French Revolution*, 5–54; * Gardiner, *French Revolution*, 1–32. Various lives by ** Morley, *Voltaire*, *Rousseau*, *Diderot*; * Tallentyre, *Voltaire*.

I. Nature of the French Revolution.
   *1. Keynotes of the movement.
   2. Contrast with Anglo-Saxon revolutions.

II. Causes of the French Revolution.
   1. Fundamental and general: traditional and correct views.
   2. Specific.
      (*a*) Abuses and extravagances of Bourbon Monarchy.
         (1) Extent of king's arbitrary power.
         (2) Mode and purpose of the exercise of power.
         (3) Chances for reform.
      (*b*) Financial condition of France.
         (1) Taxation as a cause of French Revolution.
            (*a*) Amount.
            (*b*) Distribution as related to distribution of wealth: examples.
            (*c*) Mode of collection.
         (2) Relation of financial reform to other reforms.
      (*c*) Economic condition of France.
         (1) Resources of 1789 as compared with 1715.
         (2) Condition of manufactures.
         (3) Condition of peasantry.
            (*a*) Exaggerated and correct views.
            (*b*) Burdens on the Third Estate.
               (1) System of taxation — Taille: Gabelle: Corvée.
               (2) Feudal and ecclesiastical dues.
            (*c*) Liability of local famine.
         (4) Responsibility of the government for this condition.
      (*d*) Inequalities.
         (1) Result of historical development.
         (2) Varieties.
            (*a*) Political — examples.
            (*b*) Social — examples.
            (*c*) Inequalities in taxation — examples.
         (3) Privileges of the clergy and nobility.
      (*e*) Intellectual movement.
         (1) Revolutionary spirit of French literature and political philosophy.
            (*a*) Source of its inspiration.
            (*b*) Double character — destructive and constructive.

(2) Principal exponents.
(*a*) Voltaire.
(1) Source and extent of his power.
(2) Object of his chief attack: his reasons.
(3) Evil and good in Voltaire: effect of his work.
(*b*) Montesquieu — importance and chief writings.
(*c*) Rousseau.
(1) Relation of his work to Voltaire's.
(2) Principal writings and leading ideas.
(3) Source of power and nature of influence.
(4) Relation to Revolution and later history.
(*f*) Influence of American Revolution.

LXIX. THE REVOLUTION: ITS BEGINNINGS IN FRANCE — ESTATES GENERAL AND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Readings: A., 273–285; R., 563–579; M., 351–365; R.R., II, . ** Pa Reprints, Vol. I, No. 5; ** Burke, *Reflections on French Revolution* (contemporary English thought); Adams, *M. and M.*, 331–338; West, *Modern History*, 323–337; Schwill, 275–286; * Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 490–519; Duruy, *France*, Chap. LIX; * Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe, 1789–1815*, 49–81, 97–103; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. VIII, Chaps. V–VII; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. XVI; ** Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 30–58; Gardiner, *French Revolution*, 33–99; * Mathews, *French Revolution*, 111–181; * Mallet, *French Revolution*, 55–154; Morris, *French Revolution*, 19–53; * Mignet, *French Revolution*, Chaps. I–IV; ** Willert, *Mirabeau*; ** H. M. Stephens, *French Revolution* (2 vols.: terminates 1793); * Von Holst, *French Revolution as tested by Mirabeau's Career*; * Carlyle, *French Revolution* (Rose's edition the best); * Taine, *French Revolution*, 3 vols.; ** Anderson, *Constitutions and Other Documents illustrative of the History of France, 1789–1900.*

I. The Estates General to the Union of the Orders.
1. Composition.
2. Dissensions concerning organization.
(*a*) Precedents.
(*b*) Demand of Third Estate — significance.
(*c*) Coercion of its opponents.
(1) Tennis Court Oath.
(2) Action of lower clergy.
(3) Royal session.
(*a*) King's character as decisive factor in Revolution.
(*b*) His demands.
(*c*) Action of deputies: Mirabeau.
(*d*) National Assembly — significance of its authorization.

II. Constituent Assembly and its work (June 17, 1789–Sept. 30, 1791).
1. Prelude — beginnings of mob violence.
(*a*) Reasons for the unrest of the populace.
(*b*) Manifestations and results.

(1) Municipality of Paris.
(2) National Guards: La Fayette.
(3) Fall of Bastille (July 14): significance.
(4) Disorder in provinces.

(*c*) Renewed concessions by king: results.

2. Prominent leaders in Constituent Assembly.
   (*a*) Siéyès.
   (*b*) Mirabeau.
      (1) Character and programme.
      (2) Relations with people and court.
      (3) Ill success and early death (April 2, 1791).
3. Work of the Constituent Assembly.
   (*a*) At Versailles.
      (1) Night of August 4, 1789.
         (*a*) Privilege.
         (*b*) Unification of France.
      (2) Declaration of Rights of Man (August 27, 1789).
      (3) Removal of king — and Assembly — to Paris (October 6, 1789).
         (*a*) Occasion and method.
         (*b*) Results.
   (*b*) At Paris.
      (1) Finance: Nationalization of church property — *Assignats*.
      (2) Church and State: Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
         (*a*) Character of changes made.
         (*b*) Results of action on the Revolution.
      (3) Constitution of July, 1790 — its character.
4. Beginnings of a second revolution — of violent type.
   (*a*) Clerical reaction.
   (*b*) Influence of foreign affairs.
      (1) Emigration of nobles: results at home and abroad.
      (2) Austria.
   (*c*) Political influences outside Assembly.
      (1) Newspapers.
      (2) Political clubs.
         (*a*) Names — members — objects — extent and character of influence.
         (*b*) Influence on later progress of the Revolution.
   (*d*) Flight of the king to Varennes (June 20, 1791): results.
5. Dissolution of Constituent Assembly: summary of
   (*a*) Decisive events.
   (*b*) Permanent results.

LXX. THE REVOLUTION: FROM THE OUTBREAK OF FOREIGN WAR TO THE REIGN OF TERROR

Readings: A., 285–291; R., 577–588; Myers, 366–378; R.R., II, . Adams, *M. and M.*, 338–340; *West, *Modern History*, 336–352; Schwill, 286–293; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 519–542; Duruy, *France*, 550–559; **Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 105–135; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. VIII, Chaps. VIII–X, XIV. The following references cover both this and the succeeding Syllabus: **Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 59–92; Gardiner, *French Revolution*, 99–254; *Mathews, *French Revolution*, 182–285; *Mallet, *French Revolution*, 155–283; Morris, *French Revolution*, 54–142; *Mignet, *French Revolution*, Chaps. V–XI; **Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, 3 vols., Vol. I, Chaps. I, II. For other titles, see preceding Syllabus.

I. Legislative Assembly (Oct. 1, 1791–Sept., 1792).
  1. Character of membership: the three parties represented.
  2. Situation of France.
    (*a*) Perils within and without.
    (*b*) The Allies and the Émigrés: Declaration of Pillnitz.
      (1) Substance.
      (2) French interpretation.
      (3) Results in France.
  3. Girondists: leaders, motives, aims.
  4. Outbreak of Foreign War.
    (*a*) Responsibility.
    (*b*) Advance of allies — till Valmy (Sept. 20, 1792).
      (1) Effect on feeling toward the king.
      (2) Brunswick's manifesto and increasing peril from abroad.
    (*c*) Advance of the Revolution.
      (1) Insurrections of Aug. 10.
        (*a*) New Commune.
        (*b*) Swiss Guards.
      (2) Call of Convention (Aug. 13).
      (3) September massacres — object and results.
    (*d*) Valmy: Meeting of Convention (Sept. 20, 1792).

II. The Convention to the Reign of Terror.
  1. Abolition of Monarchy — Proclamation of the (First) Republic (Sept. 21, 1792).
  2. Dissensions and Parties: Right, Left, Centre.
  3. Military successes: France declares war on Europe.
    (*a*) Revolutionary propaganda and policy pursued.
    (*b*) Execution of Louis XVI (Jan. 21, 1793).
  4. Europe declares war on France: military reverses.
    (*a*) Members of the First Coalition — their objects.
    (*b*) Effect of reverses on France.
      (1) Royalist reaction — La Vendée.
      (2) Centralization.
      (3) Struggle of Parties in Convention.
        (*a*) Contestants and issues.
        (*b*) Deciding force.
        (*c*) Results.

Date: 1793.

LXXI. THE REVOLUTION: REIGN OF TERROR — END OF THE CONVENTION

Readings: A., 289–297; R., 588–591; Myers, 377–392; R.R., II, . Adams, *M. and M.*, 340–341; West, *Modern History*, 352–356; Schwill, 294–304; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 542–553; Duruy, *France*, Chap. LXI; **Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 135–166; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. VIII, Chaps. XII–XV; **Rocheterie, *Life of Marie Antoinette*, 2 vols.; Blind, *Madame Roland*; Morley, *Critical Miscellanies*, Second Series, 27–133 (Robespierre); Belloc, *Robespierre*; Belloc, *Danton*; Beesly, *Danton*. For other titles and references, see the preceding Syllabus.

I. Reign of Terror (September, 1793–July 28, 1794).
   1. Causes.
   2. Leaders and fundamental principle of action.
   3. Organization of France: machinery of the Terror.
   4. Terrorizing laws.
      (*a*) Suspects.
      (*b*) Maximum.
   5. Characteristic legislation.
      (*a*) New calendar.
      (*b*) Metric system.
      (*c*) Worship of Reason.
   6. The Terror in Paris: death of the queen.
   7. The Terror in the Provinces.
   8. Dissensions among leaders.
   9. Fall of Robespierre — restorative measures — end of the Terror.

II. End of the Convention.
   1. Military affairs during Terror.
      (*a*) French successes: causes, extent.
      (*b*) Batavian Republic.
      (*c*) Europe's changed attitude: treaties of 1795.
      (*d*) Irreconcilable enemies of France.
   2. End of the Convention.
      (*a*) Its unpopularity and protective measures.
      (*b*) Defence of Oct. 5, 1795.
   3. Constitution of the Year III (1795): the new legislature and executive.

Date: 1795.

LXXII. THE REVOLUTION: THE DIRECTORY AND THE RISE OF NAPOLEON

Readings: A., 297–307; R., 592–599; Myers, 392–402; R.R., II, . Putzger, maps 26, 26 *a* *b*, 26 *b*; Pa. Reprints, Vol. II, No. 2, pp. 1–8 (Campo Formio); Adams, *M. and M.*, 341–344; West, *Modern History*, 356–363; Schwill, 304–310; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 553–570; Duruy, *France*, Chap. LXII; ** Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 166–211; *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. VIII, Chaps. XVI, XVIII–XXII; ** Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 93–118; Morris, *French Revolution*, 142–172; * Mignet, *French Revolution*, Chaps. XII, XIII; Mackenzie, *The Nineteenth Century*, Bk. I, Chap. II; ** Johnston, *Napoleon*, 1–70 (specially recommended); * Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chaps. III, IV; Morris, *Napoleon* (Heroes). — ** Rose, *Life of Napoleon*, Vol. I, Chaps. I–X (English relations); ** Fournier, *Napoleon the First*, Chaps. I–VII (best all-round life); * Sloan, *Life of Napoleon*; ** Ropes, *The First Napoleon* (military); ** Dodge, *Napoleon*, Vol. I (military).

I. Napoleon's early life: his character.

II. Earliest military services: their reward.

III. Military policy of the Directory.
  1. General aims.
  2. Attack on Austria: Napoleon's first Italian campaign.
    (*a*) Strategy, chief battles, brilliancy of success.
    (*b*) Reorganization of Italy — the Republics.
    (*c*) Campo Formio — date, terms, and significance.

IV. The Egyptian Campaign (1798–1799).
  1. Attitude of the Directory toward Napoleon and England.
  2. Napoleon's motives, plans, campaign in Egypt.
  3. English intervention.
    (*a*) Nile.
    (*b*) Acre.
  4. Napoleon's return to France: its occasion and outcome.

V. The Directory during the Egyptian Campaign.
  1. Foreign affairs.
    (*a*) Italian policy — the new Republics.
    (*b*) Formation of Second Coalition: its successes.
  2. Home government.
    (*a*) Weakness and unpopularity.
    (*b*) Napoleon's return — the Coup d'État of November, 1799.
    (*c*) Significance of the Fall of the Directory.

Date: 1797.

LXXIII. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE: CONSULATE AND EMPIRE TO PEACE OF TILSIT

Readings: A., 308–312; *R., 599–614; Myers, 405–427; R.R., II, . Putzger, maps 26, 26 *a b*, 26 *b*, 27 *a*; Pa. Reprints, Vol. II, No. 2, pp. 8–12 (Lunéville), 13–17 (Dissolution of Empire); Anderson, *Constitutions and Documents*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 344–346; West, *Modern History*, 363–374; Schwill, 310–320; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 571–599; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. LXIII, LXIV; *Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 212–250; **Bryce, *H. R. E.*, Chap. XX; *Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. II, Chap. VI; Leger, *Austro-Hungary*, Chaps. XXIV–XXV; Mackenzie, *Nineteenth Century*, 30–47; **Johnston, *Napoleon*, 71–155. The following references cover the entire Napoleonic era, or special phases of it, from the Consulate or earlier; Hassall, *French People*, Chap. XVII; **Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 119–371; Morris, *French Revolution*, 172–274; *Mignet, *French Revolution*, Chaps. XIV, XV; **Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chaps. V–XI; Vol. II, Chap. I; *Judson, *Europe in the Nineteenth Century*, 45–79; **Rose, *England's Commercial Struggle with Napoleon*, in *Lectures on the History of the Nineteenth Century*, 59–78 (Cambridge University Extension Summer Meeting, 1902, edited by F. A. Kirkpatrick); **Mahan, *Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and the Empire*, 2 vols. Lives of Napoleon by **Fournier, *Seeley, *Sloan, *Morris, **Ropes, **Dodge, and others.

I. Organization of France under the Consulate.
   1. Constitution of the Year VIII (1799): general character.
   2. Central organization: the Consuls and Assemblies.
   3. Local organization: administrative centralization.
   4. Mode of acceptance of the Constitution.

II. Napoleon as First Consul (1799–1804): his double task.
   1. Work of War to the Peace of Amiens (1802).
      (*a*) Campaign of 1800 against Third Coalition.
         (1) General plan.
         (2) Marengo — strategy and battle.
         (3) Lunéville (1801).
            (*a*) Territorial terms: Austria, Venice; France, Belgium, and Rhine-land.
            (*b*) Significance: territorial reorganization of Germany (1803).
      (*b*) Permanent results of the Pacifications of 1801. (1) On the Empire.
                                                (2) Louisiana.
      (*c*) Peace of Amiens (1802). (1) General character. *(2) Malta.
   2. Work of Peace, 1800–1804. (*a*) Restoration of order: conciliatory policies.
                                (*b*) Code Napoléon: substance, importance.
                                (*c*) Concordat (1801).
   3. Napoleon Consul for Life: D'Enghien: Emperor.

III. Napoleon as Emperor (1804–1815). To the Peace of Tilsit (1807).
   1. Extent of his plans.
   2. Napoleon and England after Amiens. (*a*) Reasons for England's hostility.
                                         (*b*) Trafalgar and its results.
   3. War with the Third Coalition.
      (*a*) Campaign against Austria.
         (1) Austerlitz (1805). (3) Confederation of Rhine.
         (2) Peace of Pressburg. (4) End of the Empire (1806).
      (*b*) Campaign against Prussia: Jena (1806).
      (*c*) Campaign against Russia. (1) Friedland.
                                     (2) Peace of Tilsit (1807).

IV. Napoleon and the territorial reorganization of Germany.

Dates: 1801, 1805, 1806, 1807.

LXXIV. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE: DECLINE OF THE EMPIRE—CONGRESS OF VIENNA

Readings: A., 311–317; R., 615–627; Myers, 427–462; R.R., II, . Putzger, maps 26 *b*, 27, 27 *a*, 27 *b*, 28 *a*; Pa. Reprints, Vol. II, No. 2, pp. 17–26 (Continental System), 27–30 (Prussian Reform Edict); Adams, *M. and M.*, 346–350; *West, *Modern History*, 373–387; Schwill, 320–336; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 595–634; Duruy, *France*, Chaps. LXV–LXVII; Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 250–362; Phillips, *Modern Europe, 1815–1899*, Chap. I; **Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. II, Chap. VII; Leger, *Austro-Hungary*, Chap. XXVI; Mackenzie, *Nineteenth Century*, 47–70; **Johnston, *Napoleon*, 142–237.; **Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chap. II; **Southey, *Life of Nelson*; **Mahan, *Life of Nelson*; **Oman, *History of the Peninsular War*, 6 vols.; Ropes, *The Campaign of Waterloo*; **Rosebery, *Napoleon; The Last Phase*. **Seeley, *Life and Times of Stein*.

I. Critical years and mistakes, 1806–1808.
   1. Continental System — Berlin and Milan decrees: purpose, substance, result.
   2. Attack on Spain — its significance.

II. Beginnings of resistance by Nations.
   1. Spain: Wellington and the Peninsular War.
   2. Tyrolese revolt — Andreas Hofer. (Leger, 432, 437–438.)
   3. Austria.
      (*a*) Occasion.
      (*b*) Aspern and Wagram.
      (*c*) Peace of Vienna.
      (*d*) Greatest extent of Napoleonic Empire.
   4. Prussia.
      (*a*) Reaction and reform after Jena.
      (*b*) Stein and the Emancipating Edict (Oct. 9, 1807).
      (*c*) Scharnhorst and military reforms.

III. Russian Campaign (1812): "Beginning of the End."
   1. Variances between Napoleon and Alexander I.
   2. Causes, extent, and significance of the disaster.

IV. The Wars of Liberation.
   1. Awakening of Prussia: treason of General York. (Henderson, Vol. II, 296–297.)
   2. Alliance of the nations: Leipzig, October, 1813.
   3. Invasion of France from Rhine and Pyrenees.
   4. Napoleon's abdication: Elba.
   5. The Hundred Days: Waterloo: Napoleon's last years.

V. Restoration of the Bourbons.

VI. Congress of Vienna and the reconstruction of Europe.
   1. Underlying principles of action.
   2. Political and territorial adjustments with respect to
      (*a*) Holland.
      (*b*) Germany.
      (*c*) Italy.
      (*d*) Poland.

VII. Ideas bequeathed by French Revolution to the Nineteenth Century.

*VIII. Most important events since 1815 in Europe.

Dates: 1812, 1813, 1815.

LXXV. METTERNICH AND REACTION — REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE — FRANCE TO THE SECOND EMPIRE

Readings: R., 629–637, 640–645; *Myers, 532–536, 462–473, 502–507; A., 318–327; R.R., II, . **Pa. Reprints, Vol. I, No. 3; Anderson, *Constitutions and Documents*; Adams, *M. and M.*, 352–359, 362–365; *West, *Modern History*, 388–424; *Schwill, 333–358; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 636–686, 709–715; Duruy, *France*, 632–649; *Phillips, *Modern Europe*, Chaps. II–V, VII–IX, 254–272; *Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. II, Chap. VIII; Hassall, *French People*, Chaps. XVIII–XX. Leger, *Austro-Hungary*, Chap. XXVII; *Mackenzie, *The Nineteenth Century*, 253–288; *Judson, *Europe in the Nineteenth Century*, 71–100, 129–134; **Seignobos, *Political History of Europe since 1814*, 103–173, 229–238, 648–657; Müller, *Political History of Recent Times*, 1–23, 102–143, 172–202; Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, Vols. II, III, Chaps. I, II; Mantoux, *France as the Land of Revolution* (*Cambridge Lectures*, 149–172); **Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chaps. III, IV, VI–VIII; Vol. II, Chap. I; C. K. Adams, *Democracy and Monarchy in France*; Dickinson, *Revolution and Reaction in France*; Coubertin, *France since 1814*; Martin, *Popular History of France*, Vol. III; Le Bon, *Modern France*; **Tocqueville, *Recollections*; *Malleson, *Life of Prince Metternich.*

I. Austria the centre of opposition to liberalism in Europe, 1815–1848.
   1. Why reactionary? (R., 644–645.)
   2. Commanding position in Central Europe. (R., 644–645.)
   3. Ideas and influence of Metternich: the Holy Alliance.

II. Restoration of the old order in Germany.
   1. Germanic Confederation.
      (*a*) Members. (*b*) Character of Executive and Diet. (*c*) Defects.
   2. Measures of repression. (*a*) Liberal movement: centres and aims.
      (*b*) Carlsbad Resolutions.

III. Restoration and maintenance of the old order elsewhere.
   1. Allies and Spain: the Monroe Doctrine.
   2. Allies and Italy: Naples and its Bourbon king.

IV. Greek War for Independence — the dissolution of the Holy Alliance.

V. Reaction and Revolution in France, 1814–1852.
   1. France under the House of Bourbon (1814–1830).
      (*a*) Louis XVIII and moderation.
      (*b*) Charles X — mistakes and fall.
      (*c*) European echoes of the Revolution of July.
         (1) Germany. (2) Italy. (3) Poland. (4) Belgium.
   2. France under the House of Orleans (1830–1848).
      (*a*) Character of Louis Philippe and his government.
      (*b*) Influences at work against him in France.
         (1) Legitimists. (2) Napoleonic legend. (3) Socialism.
      (*c*) Loss of prestige abroad.
      (*d*) His fall: arbitrary government and the franchise.
   3. Revolution of 1848 and the Second Republic.
      (*a*) Provisional government and socialist disturbances in Paris.
      (*b*) Constitution of 1848 — its weak points.
      (*c*) Louis Napoleon: his aims and his opportunity.
      (*d*) Coup d'état of December 2, 1851.
      (*e*) The Second Empire.

Dates: 1830, 1848, 1852.

LXXVI. THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

Readings: Myers, 510–531; R., 635–640, 644–648, 650–651, 654–656, 666–667; R.R., II, . Putzger, map 29; Adams, *M. and M.*, 354–355, 359–361, 365–367, 371, 375–376; West, *Modern History*, 449–451, 457–464, 494–498; *Schwill, 362–367, 374–379; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 643–646, 691–695, 699–701, 716–725, 731–732, 737–738; Duruy, *France*, 653; *Phillips, *Modern Europe*, 92–104, 237–241, 280–281, 285–289, 308–311, Chap. XV, 484–485; *Mackenzie, *The Nineteenth Century*, 351–374; Judson, *Europe in the Nineteenth Century*, 118–129, 157–166; **Seignobos, *Political History of Europe since 1814*, 326–363; Müller, *Political History of Recent Times*, 23–42, 202–211, 270–292, 339–341, 357–360, 476–478; **Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, Vol. II, Chaps. III, VII; Vol. III, Chaps. IV and last part of VI; ** Bolton King, *Struggle for Italian Unity* and *Mazzini* (*Cambridge Lectures*, 193–216, 217–236); **Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chap. V, parts of IX and X; Vol. II, Chaps. III, XI. — Orsi, *Modern Italy*; *Della Rocca, *Autobiography of a Veteran*; **Cesaresco, *Cavour*; **Cesaresco, *Liberation of Italy*; **Stillman, *The Union of Italy*; **Murdock, *Reconstruction of Europe*; *Thayer, *Dawn of Italian Independence.*

I. Effect of Napoleonic régime in Italy.

II. Italy from 1815 to 1848.
  1. Reaction after Napoleon's downfall.
    (*a*) Territorial. (1) Partition at Vienna.
      (2) Commanding position of Austria.
    (*b*) Governmental.
  2. Chief obstacles to the unification of Italy.
  3. Early revolutionary movements of 1820 and 1830: the Carbonari.
  4. Political Italy from 1830 to 1848. (*a*) Three parties.
    (*b*) Leaders: Mazzini — Pio Nono.

III. Revolution of 1848 in Italy.
  1. Extent, aims, occasion, and opportunity.
  2. Austro-Sardinian War (1848–1849). (*a*) The Italian leader.
    (*b*) Lessons taught by the war.

IV. Unification of Italy, 1850–1870: Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour, and Garibaldi.
  1. Claims of Sardinia to leadership.
  2. Reorganization of the Kingdom of Sardinia.
  3. Cavour's aims and policy.
  4. The problem in process of solution.
    (*a*) Cavour and the Crimean War: his object and results.
    (*b*) The Wars of 1859–1860.
      (1) Austro-Sardinian War of 1859–1860.
        (*a*) Preliminary diplomacy — pact with Napoleon III.
        (*b*) Military successes of the allies.
        (*c*) Changed attitude of France: results.
        (*d*) North Italian gains of Sardinia in 1859–1860.
      (2) Garibaldi and Naples: South Italian gains of Sardinia in 1860.
    (*c*) Italy and the Seven Weeks' War of 1866: opportunity and results.
    (*d*) Italy and the Franco-Prussian War of 1870: opportunity and results.

V. Kingdom of Italy and the Papacy since 1870.
  1. Temporal power of the Papacy.
  2. Vatican Council of 1870.
  3. Vatican *versus* the Quirinal.

Dates: 1859–1860, 1866, 1870.

LXXVII. THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

Readings: Myers, 532–560; R., 631–635, 644–653, 656–666; A., 328–330; R.R., II, . Putzger, maps 30, 30 *a*, 32; Adams, *M. and M.*, 364–365, 367–377; West, *Modern History*, 425–434, 449–456, 466–481, 498–503 (Austria-Hungary); * Schwill, 359–362, 366–371, 380–391; Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 687–691, 695–699, 701–709, 725–731, 733–737; Duruy, *France*, 656–661; * Phillips, *Modern Europe*, Chaps. II, III, XI–XIII, XVI–XIX; ** Bryce, *H. R. E.*, 399–445; ** Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. II, Chaps. VIII–X; Leger, *Austro-Hungary*, Chaps. XXX–XXXII, XXXIV, XXXV; * Mackenzie, *The Nineteenth Century*, 319–350; Judson, *Europe in the Nineteenth Century*, 101–117, 146–156; ** Seignobos, *Political History of Europe since 1814*, Chaps. XII–XVII; Müller, *Political History of Recent Times*, §§ I, XII, XVII, XXI–XXIII, XXV, XXVI; ** Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, Vol. II, Chap. VII; Vol. III, Chaps. I, II, V, VI; ** Marcks, *Transformation of Germany by Prussia* and *Bismarck* (*Cambridge Lectures*, 96–112, 113–130); ** Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chap. VI; Vol. II, Chaps. V, VI, X. Whitman, *Austria*; ** Murdock, *Reconstruction of Europe*; Hozier, *Seven Weeks' War*; ** Von Moltke, *The Franco-German War*; ** Headlam, *Bismarck*; ** Headlam, *Foundation of the German Empire, 1815–1871*; Munro Smith, *Bismarck and German Unity*; Lowe, *Prince Bismarck*; Busch, *Our Chancellor*; ** Bismarck, *Bismarck the Man and the Statesman*; Von Sybel, *Founding of the German Empire by William I*, 7 vols.

I. Permanent effects of Napoleon's action on Germany.
   1. Territorial. (See Syllabus LXXIII.)
   2. Exaltation of Prussia: increased fitness for national leadership.
   3. War of Liberation a starting-point for dual movement in favor of
      (*a*) Constitutional government.
      (*b*) Unification of Germany — through rise of a national spirit.

II. Germany from 1815–1848.
   1. Ascendancy of Austria and Metternich. (See Syllabus LXXV.)
      (*a*) Unfitness of Austria for national leadership. (M., 534; R., 645.)
      (*b*) Unfitness of Germanic Confederation (1815–1866) as national organization.
      (*c*) Repression of liberalism.
   2. Formation of the Zollverein: nature and importance.

III. Revolution of 1848 in Germany.
   1. Threatened dissolution of Austria.
   2. Constitution-making at Berlin.
   3. Constituent Assembly at Frankfort. (*a*) Task and causes of failure.
      (*b*) Refusal of imperial crown by Frederick William IV.
   4. Reaction: the outcome.

IV. Unification of Germany: William I (1861–1888) and Bismarck.
   1. The problem and the three wars by which it was solved.
   2. Bismarck's aims and methods: "blood and iron."
   3. The Crown, the Diet, and the Army.
   4. The problem in process of solution.
      (*a*) Schleswig-Holstein question: relation to (1) Danish War. (2) Seven Weeks' War.
      (*b*) Seven Weeks' War. (1) Bismarck's preliminary diplomacy.
         (2) Königgrätz.
         (3) Results. (*a*) Austria: her later reorganization.
            (*b*) Prussia and North German Confederation.
      (*c*) Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871).
         (1) Mutual desires of France and Prussia. (3) Affair of Spanish Crown.
         (2) Attitude of South German States. (4) Decisive military operations.
         (5) Results. (*a*) Alsace-Lorraine. (*b*) German Empire. (*c*) French Republic.

Dates: 1866, 1870.

LXXVIII. RUSSIA AND THE NEAR EASTERN PROBLEM

Readings: Myers, 561–579; R., 667–670; R.R., II, . Putzger, map 38, II; Adams, *M. and M.*, 377–385; West, *Modern History*, 583–604; *Schwill, 400–407; *Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 653–657, 740–752; *Phillips, *Modern Europe*, Chaps. VI, VII, X, XIV, XIX; *Mackenzie, *The Nineteenth Century*, 375–411; *Judson, *Europe in the Nineteenth Century*, 240–282; **Seignobos, *Political History of Europe since 1814*, Chaps. XIX–XXI, XXVI; Müller, *Political History of Recent Times*, §§ 5, 11, 18, 30, 31; **Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, Vol. II, Chap. IV; Vol. III, Chaps. III, VII; *Vinogradoff, *The Reforming Work of the Tzar Alexander II* and *The Meaning of Present Russian Development* (*Cambridge Lectures*, 237–256, 257–276); *Gooch, *Problem of the Near East* (*Cambridge Lectures*, 277–305); Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. II, Chaps. II, VIII, XIII; **Murdock, *Reconstruction of Europe*, Chaps. III–VIII (Crimean War); **Hamley, *The War in the Crimea*; **Skrine, *Expansion of Russia, 1815–1900*, Chaps. IV–VI; **Morfill, *History of Russia from Peter the Great to Death of Alexander II*, Chaps. XIII, XIV; *Rambaud, *History of Russia*, Vol. II, Chaps. IX, XII–XV. *Morfill, *Russia*; *Lane-Poole, *Turkey*. Works descriptive of Russia and Russian institutions, Wallace, *Russia*; A. Leroy-Beaulieu, *The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians*; Norman, *All the Russias*; Kovalevsky, *Russian Political Institutions*.

I. Liberalism in Russia from Peter the Great to the Crimean War (1853).
   1. Russian rulers of the pre-Revolutionary Era.
      (*a*) Peter the Great.
      (*b*) Catherine II.
   2. Influence of the Wars of Liberation (1813–1815).
   3. Alexander I (1801–1825) — his early and his later policy.
   4. Nicholas I (1825–1855).
      (*a*) Character and views of government.
      (*b*) Russification of Poland.
      (*c*) Crimean War: its effect on absolutism. (Mackenzie, 381–382.)

II. Alexander II (1855–1881) and the liberal movement.
   1. Emancipation of the serfs (1861).
   2. Polish Revolt of 1863: consequent reaction.
   3. Nihilism and Terrorism.

III. Commanding position of Russia in Europe at the end of the Napoleonic Era.

IV. The Ottoman Empire in Europe in the nineteenth century.
   1. Gradual territorial shrinkage since 1863.
   2. Administrative weakness. (Schwill, 400–401.)
   3. The Eastern Question: real obstacle to its settlement. (Adams, *M. and M.*, 377–378.)

V. Nicholas I and the Eastern Question.
   1. Chief aim of his foreign policy.
   2. First Russo-Turkish War (1828–1829): results in Balkan Peninsula.
   3. Second Russo-Turkish War (Crimean, 1853–1856).
      (*a*) Object of Nicholas I: the "Sick Man."
      (*b*) Controversy with Napoleon III: the Holy Places.
      (*c*) Alliance against Russia: objects of England, France, Sardinia.
      (*d*) Military operations: Sevastopol.
      (*e*) Treaty of Paris (1856): results of the war.
   4. Third Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878).
      (*a*) Rising in the Balkans: Bulgarian atrocities.
      (*b*) Intervention of Russia: Plevna — March on Constantinople.
      (*c*) Dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.
      (*d*) Intervention of Europe — Congress of Berlin (1878).

Dates: 1856, 1878.

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